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LIP ACCEPTAGE and communications must be rost path.

LIP ACCEPTAGE AND ASSESSED ASSE having transferred his interest in the subscription-list to Mr. Garatson, for two years from the first of Januare now under the direction and supervision of a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen: Francis Jackson, Sameel Putterick, Ellis Gray Lorso, Edward Quincy, William Bassett.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XI .-- NO. 1.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Louisville Advertiser.

Trouble...Cause and Effect. We find the following in the Detroit Free Press

The democrats of the North are not slavehold-The democrats of the Abril are not statement of any por-tion of the human family in any other light than a curse to any country where it exists. But inasmuch as they are clear of the sin themselves, and the right to hold slaves was not surrendered by the slaveholdng States at the time of the formation of the Union and the adoption of the Constitution, they have ever and the adoption of the Constitution, they have ever abstained from any interference with southern sla-very, and have steadily discountenanced all atgats of the northern federalists to excite the slaves of the South to insurrection. Although they have entertained the hope that the southern States would ere long emulate the example of the North, and rid of the curse of slavery, they have steadsolves of the constitutional right to adhere and have lost their ascendency in several of the governments, as well as much strength in Con-

ress, by their defence of southern rights.

Now it seems that the southern States are about squite this friendly course of the northern de-racy by giving the right hand of fellowship to and placing them in possession of the nment. The proper course for northern demo-members of Congress to pursue, after this, as ears to us, is not to interfere with the abolition t appears to us, the federalists in Congress at all, but to tand back and let them fight their own battles. We think there will be many others found to be of the

We fear the determination of democrats to let the federalists of the South and the abolitionists fight their own battles, will be generally adopted in the How must a northern democrat feel when is the harras of the slaveholders of the South or his defeat - and that too, when his vanquisher

On this very interesting subject, a leading Illinois

The democracy in the free States have ever made common cause with their southern brethren against the dangerous inroads of the abolitionists; but in the present contest they boldly met and fought a political combination of the abolitionists and federpactly united. In this unequal contest the alists compactly withed. In this dissipate contest the democratic party have been overcome in nearly all the northern and western States; and it is deeply mortifying to them to reflect that the south itself has absulated them to its own worst enemies.

Harrison will veto no bill which Congress may

ass, and will not the Congress of 1841 have before a bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbit, and to prohibit the removal of slaves from State to State? Will such a bill pass? This is the great question—for should it pass, Gen. Harrison dare not Let us look at the probable political comxion of the next Congress. Ohio, Pennsylvania, States, have already elected their members of Con-At least fifty of these members were elect-the combined votes of the abolitionists and Fully one half of them are abolitionists, I the whole of them will probably vote in Conmbia, and other abolition measures. On all such measures the northern and western democratic members will hold the balance of power; and should y assume the position of neutrals, abolitionism would inevitably triumph, the South be sacrificed, nd the Union itself rent asunder."

Individually we can feel no pecuniary interest in movements of abolitionists. We own no slaves chans never will own one-vet it is our duty to is before our slaveholding readers-to warn eral papers designedly suppress facts necessary able their readers to form a correct estimate as to the progress of abolitionism, and thus their readers are kept in the dark. Slaveholders may rely on that this is the policy of the leaders of the federal

A Suggestion.

cted to attend the Baltimore Convention rly. It will be seen that they come from a we which entitles them to particular respect .-

University of Alabama, Oct. 29, 1840. My Dear Father Mercer,-The present aspect of olition question threatens to disturb the union poperation of the Baptists in this country. It ent, from numerous indications that parties on

relations, at the next meeting of the Gen-Convention, than ever heretofore; and I cannot and looking to the result with the deepest concerns chiefly important to us, that in taking up our ion, (which we must do at that time) we should ect a ground on which all may unite, and from hall not need to remove on any account, her for the sake of right, or expediency—of defence, or conscience, or of Christian union. at not express to you the reasons why I think have yet appeared at the the adjustment of this delicate and seriquestion, do not properly meet the case. My s hay be create and harry, and peculiar is but it is of unspeakable importance, in my hat before the delegates to the next Trienniimportance, in my vention shall have come together, those who should meet, and confer, and ir ground deliberately and in the fear of

inversation between bro. Dagg and myself, her day, it was agreed to make the suggestion our brethren, and get their views. suggestion, in form, would be this:

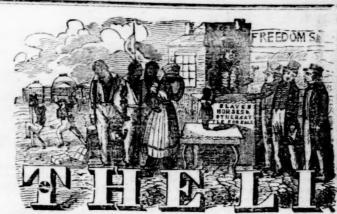
at all those delegates to the next Triennial ention (to assemble in Baltimore, April 1841,) may be from the slaveholding States, do meet id a separate preparatory Convention, in the Richmond, Va., on the Wednesday next ing the Triennial meeting, for the distinct urpose of conferring together on the slaestion, and determining on the position propumed by them, when meeting their breth-

think proper, you are at liberty to give icity to this suggestion.

With reverence and affection, Most truly yours,
B. MANLY.

Federal Abolitionists.

The Arthur Tappanists, or real amal-Flowers, was an officer or contractor, on the





OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1841.

POLITICAL Political Organization.

The following are Dr. Channing's views of the Third Political Party movement, as expressed in his

ecent work on Emancipation : Having spoken of the individual, I proceed to eak of the duties of the free States, in their polit-

themselves open to reproach. I know, indeed, that excellent men are engaged in this movement, and I acquit them of all disposition to transcend the limits can control the political power of the nation, to all

of union will be, the solemn purpose to speak the truth without adulteration, to adhere to the right without compromise, to support good measures and discountenance bad, come from what quarter they may, to be just to all parties, and to expose alike the out fear or favor by the moral, Christian law; and exercising this balance power, new organization than at try. The people would learn from it, that whilst erous improvement of society, that our present po-litical organizations are to be put down, and not by of embracing all the interests of the country, con ines itself to a single point.

I cannot but express again regret at the willing ss of the abolitionists to rely on and pursue politcal power. Their strength has always lain in the implicity of their religious trust, in their confidence on Christian truth. Formerly, the hope sometime ossed my mind, that, by enlarging their views and rifying their spirit, they would gradually become religious community, founded on the recognition of God as the common, equal Father of all mankind, on the recognition of Jesus Christ as having lived and died to unite to himself and to baptize with hi pirit every human soul, and on the recognition o brotherhood of all the members of God's human unily. There are signs that Christians are tend-ng, however slowly, toward a church, in which hese great ideas of Christianity will be realized; a which a spiritual reverence for God, and for the man soul, will take place of the customary homage paid to outward distinctions ; and in which our narrow sects will be swallowed upnight, that I saw in the principles with which the abolitionists started, a struggling of the human mind toward this Christian union. It is truly a disappoint-ment to see so many of their number becoming a oblitical party, an association almost always corupting, and most justly suspected on account of the
sacrifices of truth, and honor, and moral independence, which it extorts even from well-disposed men.

Mr. T. Duggan then said, he would introduce to
their notice Mr. J. Teer, a tried friend to the cause
of Repeal.

Mr. Teer having come forward, was receivapplanse. After the cheering had

ing stone of a narrow association. I know that it is said, that nothing but this political action can put down slavery. Then slavery Ireland. He passed an eloquent eulogium upon the can action can put nown slavery. Then stavery must continue; and if we faithfully do our part as Christians, we are not responsible for its continuance. We are not to feel as if we were bound to put it down by any and every means. We do not speak as Christians, when we say that slavery must and shall full. Who are we, to dictate thus to Omnipotence? It has pleased the mysterious providence of the sympathy which she always evinced in the cause of Ireland; he hoped they would, as far as practicable, imitate her noble example. The cause of repeal was progressing in Manchester with a rapidity hitherto unprecedent. nipotence ? sts, have nominated Musser, a thorough dence of God, that terrible evils should be left to ed. He was proud to see the fair sex coming forabolitionist, for the legislature, to pass aboli- overshadow the earth for ages. 'How long, O ward as they had done; it proved that they had as hes-John A. Wier, for prothonotary, to ad- Lord!' has been the secret cry extorted from good fine and as patriotic feelings for their country as the ce the cause in that office—and a whole-hog ab- men by the crimes of the world, for six thousand other sex. The cause for which they now met was and a whole-log at the crimes of the word, for six thousand other sex. The cause for which they now met was the context of the country into the forgase, fermers of Dauphin country, are you forgase for every passion reveals to us new spiritual flexible to us new spiritual flexible to the fermers of Dauphin country, are you forgase to us new spiritual flexible the fermers of Dauphin country, are you forgase to us new spiritual flexible the fermers of Dauphin country, are you forgase to us new spiritual flexible the fermers of Dauphin country with the fermers of Dauphin country and raise her to a state of happiness and independence. Why, said the speaker, should a country, which a kind and bountiful Go: has blessed with flexible the fermers of the cause for which they now met was to fix so the work age, the same a glorious one—it was to redeem freeland from slave-ry and raise her to a state of happiness and independence. Why, said the speaker, should a country, which a kind and bountiful Go: has blessed with flexible the fixed from the fermers of the country which a kind and bountiful Go: has blessed with flexible the fixed from the fermers of the country was a state of happiness and independence. Why, said the speaker, should a country, which are the fixed from the fermers of the country was a state of happiness and independence. Why, said the speaker, should a country, which a kind and bountiful Go: has blessed with flexible the speaker, should a country which are the fixed from the fermers of the country was a state of happiness and independence. The cause for which are the fixed from the fermers of the country was a state of happiness and independence. In favor of making them officers, jurymen, moss us to new efforts for the redemption of the race.

The moss in-law, and equals of sand your posterity? If you are, then the most us to new efforts for the redemption of the race. The most use the most use to new efforts for the redemption of the race. The most use to new efforts for the redemption of the race. The most use that measure was carried—how it had imposerished the training them of the most use that measure was carried—how it had imposerished that measure was carri triumph over the spirit, oppressions, corruptions of the world. Let us then work against all wrong, but previous to the Union, and proved, in an uncontro-

day, when such laborers shall be gathered by an inward attraction into one church or brotherhood, whose badge, creed, spirit, shall be universal love. This will be the true kingdom of God on earth, and its might will infinitely transcend political power.

> From the Herald of Freedom. The Balance of Power.

Having spoken of the individual, I proceed to speak of the duties of the free States, in their political capacity, in regard to slavery; and these may be reduced to two heads, both of them negative. The first is, to abstain as rigidly from the use of political power against slavery in the States where it is established, as from exercising it against slavery in foreign communities. The second is, to free ourselves from all obligation to use the powers of the national or State governments in any manner whatever for the support of slavery.

The first duty is clear. In regard to slavery, the southern States stand on the ground of foreign communities. They are not subject or responsible to us more than these. No state sovereignty can intermeddle with the institutions of another. We might as legitimately spread our legislation over the schools, churches, or persons of the South, as over their slaves. And in regard to the general government, we know that it was not intended to confer any power, direct or indirect, on the free, over the slave States. Any pretension to such power, on the part of the North, would have dissolved impaciliate.

any power, direct or indirect, on the free, over the slave States. Any pretension to such power, on the part of the North, would have dissolved immediately the Convention, which framed the Constitution. Any act of the free States, when assembled in Congress, for the abolition of slavery in other States, would be a violation of the national compact, and would be just cause of complaint.

On this account I cannot but regret the dispari would be just cause of complaint.

On this account, I cannot but regret the disposition of a part of our abolitionists to organize themselves into a political party. Were it indeed their simple purpose to free the North from all obligation to give support to slavery, I should agree with them in their end, though not in their means. By looking, as they do, to political organization, as a means of putting down the institution in other States, they lay off into politics, or some other 'bye and forbidden the would be given anti-slavery associate. But an abolitionist will work with any abolitionist. He won't readily desert him as an anti-slavery man. And if any abolitionist moves faster than sect is willing he should, he will reprove sect for it, and of the abolitionist. Not so with new organization. If it can't control the anti-slavery movement, it will desert—and then, for want of occasion, it will strike off into politics, or some other 'bye and forbidden the control that are the proposed to be into any abolitionist will work with any abolitionist. He won't readily desert him as an anti-slavery man. And if any abolitionist moves faster than sect is willing he should, he will reprove sect for it, and of the abolitionist. Not so with new organization. If it can't control the anti-slavery movement, it will desert.—and then, for want of occasion, it will strike off into politics, or some other 'bye and forbidden the proposed to reproduce the proposed the proposed to reproduce the p

the federal constitution. But it is to be feared, possible anti-slavery intents and purposes. We can hat they, may construe this instrument too literally; make it do homage to our principles by nominating that, forgetting its spirit, they may seek to use its powers for purposes very remote from its original design. Their failure is almost inevitable. By extending their agency beyond its true bounds, they ensure its defeat in its legitimate sphere. By assuming a political character, they lose the reputation of honest enthusiasts, and come to be considered as hypocritical seekers after place and power. Should they, in opposition to all probability, become a forhey, in opposition to all probability, become a formidable party, they would unite the slaveholding States as one man; and the South, always able, in the world had got up and spoke in meeting—and when so united, to link with itself a party at the North, would rule the country as before.

No association, like the abolitionists, formed for a particular end can, by becoming a political rounders and church organization, stood on the old specific organization, stood on the old specific organization. North, would rule the country as before.

No association, like the abolitionists, formed for a particular end, can, by becoming a political organization, rise to power. If it can contrive to perpetuate itself, it will provoke contempt by the disproportion of its means to its ends; but the probability is, that it will be swallowed up in the whirlpool of one or the other of the great national parties, from whose fury hardly any thing escapes. These might forces sweep all lesser political organizations before them. And these are to be robbed of their pernicious power, not by forming a third party, but by the increase of intelligence and virtue in the community, and by the silent flowing together of reflecting, upright, independent men, who will feel theming, upright, independent men, who will feel themmob shed his blood in the old Town Hall, it only
selves bound to throw off the shackles of party; who
will refuse any longer to neutralize their moral influence by coalition with the self-seeking, the hollow-hearted, and the double-tongned; whose bond
The knows why, and we don't conjecture right

orruptions of all. There are now among us good of it. It is all we ought to have, and all we ought and true men enough to turn the balance on all great questions, would they but confide in principle, and be loyal to it in word and deed. Under their influence, newspapers might be established, in which there whether it can that, or rather whether the extense and measures of all parties would be tried withthings for the political regeneration of the counsignificant puff-ball weight of numbers, and go up The people would learn from it, that whilst against the beam with a speed to knock its brains sting of liberty, they are used as puppets and out—if it had them in. It wants to set us a scale of tools; that popular sovereignty, with all its paper bul-warks, is a show rather than a substance, as long as party despotism endures. It is by such a broad, gen-weight into the scale of that political party, which will do homage to anti-slavery, or holding and honestly in reserve, and in such palpable good a third party on a narrow basis, and which, instead fuith, that both parties shall respect it, and both do homage to anti-slavery, when its political power would be irresistible, it hangs out a scale of it own, and dropping its moral power and moral char-acter, puts on the political, and leaps in with its feather's weight of numbers, and 'kicks the beam' to the contempt and derision of the world-and then with all commendable grit and spunk, gets up to try it again. Let it try, if it must.

RIGHTS OF WOMAN.

From a late English paper. Public Meeting of the Female Repealers in

Manchester. On Tuesday evening, November 10, a

was held in Mr. Kennedy's Temperance Hotel, near Swan-street; the meeting-room is capable of hold-ing several hundreds, and was crowded to suffoca-

Mrs. M. Watson was unanimously elected to preside over the meeting. After she was conducted to the chair, she returned her sincere thanks for the high honor that had been conferred on her, and said that she was a determined Repealer, and would use all her influence in promoting that great and

important question.

Mr. T. Duggan then said, he would introduce to their notice Mr. J. Teer, a tried friend to the cause

Their proper work is to act on all parties, to support each as far as it shall be true to human rights, to gather laborers for the good cause from all bodies, after laborers for the good cause from all bodies, subsided, he said—This is one of the proudest most of the said for the good cause from all bodies, subsided, he said—This is one of the proudest most of the said—This is o civil and religious, and to hold forth this cause as a ments of my existence. I feel, said he, an ineffauniversal interest, and not as the property or step- ble pleasure to see so many smiling faces around me. It is a demonstrative proof of the interest with a calm, solemn earnestness, not with vehicles canal, where NEGROES were preferred WTE DEMOCRATS. So much for the author abolition!!—Harrisburg Keystone.

Mr. Buley was then introduced, and eulogised the patriotism of the ladies who graced the meeting and the cause by their presence. As an Englishman, he felt a degree of indignation which no language of his could describe, when he reflected upon the oppression to which Irishmen have been subjected, it was their interest that Ireland should be feel. It was their interest that Ireland should be free and happy, because whatever may benefit Ireland will also tenefit England. The speaker, after entering into details relative to the Union, and the exports and imports of Ireland, concluded by earnest y and energetically calling upon all present to reak as 6. the ignoble chains which held the copie in bondings. (Enthusiastic cheering.) M. T. Daggan next addressed the meeting. He break as in the

elated several anecdotes of cruelty which had conder his own observation, and which made ceep an impression upon the minds of those present, that many were seen to shed tears in the meeting—ie lauded the praiseworthy efforts of the fair sex in the cause of Repeal, and said that their good and irtuous example in the cause of Ireland was truly ilmirable. (Lond cheers.)

Mr. Luke Haley said he would just trespass upon Mr. Luke Haley said he would just trespass upon the attention of the meeting a few minutes. He had the honor of forming the Female Repeal Society in the town, and was truly delighted to see the crowd-ed meeting which he had the honor to address. He concluded an eloquent speech by stating that, in a few weeks, they would have from five hundred to one thousand female Repealers. A vote of thanks The massed to the regulars lady who presided ever vas passed to the zealous lady who presided over the meeting: three cheers were given for repeal, three for the Queen, and three for O'Connell, and the meeting separated, with a pledge that they would exert themselves more than ever in the cause of Ire-

Another Lady in the Field.

The wife of Gen. Gaines, of the U. S. Army, has seen lecturing with her husband in the Western States, making her debut at the Mechanics' Instinte in St. Louis. The General, on one occasion being fatigued, yielded the floor to his wife, who continued the lecture ably and fluently to the surprise and gratification of the assembly. The subect chosen for her remarks seems rather unfeminine, and as many would say, out of woman's sphere, yet it was one in which her husband had been all his life engaged, and with which she fully sympa-thized. The 'horrors of war' were graphically de-picted, her remarks being received with animated cheers. The introductory observations were taken down by a short-hand writer, and are copied by us, as follows, from the Cincinnati Gazette:

The fact of a lady addressing a large audience I he lact or a lany accressing a large community, in a highly respectable and enlightened community, is, it must be admitted, a novel and uncommon scene; and to those who know me, it is scarcely cessary to say, that I am quite unexperienced in the art of public speaking, and that my first attempt in that way, was made last week, in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, of this city. To some forward in appear strange, that a lady should come forward in public, and address a mixed audience, and give her Mechanics' Institute, of this city. To some, it may appear strange, that a lady should come forward in public, and address a mixed audience, and give her sentiments on a subject, in which, it cannot be supposed she has had any experience. Some, if not many of my own sex, may fancy that I am rather transgressing the boundaries of strict female reservedness, and that it is wrong in a lady to speak in a public assembly. Were I alone and unprotected, it would scarcely comport with that delicacy which a female ought always to cultivate and maintain; but most unreasonable terms.

Most unexpectedly, nowever, the offer was declined. The Doctor again wrote to him immediately, prospenging to render to him for the slaves, (and the land if he wished) whatever compensation might be deemed a proper one by the father-in-law of Mr. Peeples and his tree brothers-in-law. He was earnestly editined: and Dr. Ryishane was at last informed by his agent in Carolina, that all attempts to effect the liberation of the negroes would be vain, as feet the liberation of the reservance. female ought always to cultivate and maintain; but female ought always to cultivate and maintain; but when I do it in the presence of my liege lord, to whom I am accountable for all my actions—and when it is on war, a subject in which he has all his life been interested and concerned, (and what wife can be blamed in taking a deep interest in the affairs of her husband?) I should think that, a jury selected from this highly respectable audience, and some of them composed of even the most fastidious of my own sex, to try me for the act in which I am now engaged, I am confident that the verdict would

good, and good works in her husband to promote.' Hers are the calm pursuits and gentle enjoyments of life; man's that of enterprise and action. Man is to fill a wide and busy theatre, on a cont world while woman is destined by her Maker to move in a more peaceful sphere. But the circum-stances in which I am placed, make my appearance before you, this evening, unlike that in which most ladies are-I am united to one who has been, in the language of Homer-(the General standing by her side)—'a soldier in his youth, and fought in many battles;' and has been devoted, in no ordinary degree, to the service of his country. These facts, then, are all I need state and a rather indisposed, I considered it my duty to lend my aid on the occasion.

The head and front of my offending hath this extent,

I need not tell this audience that my husband has been engaged for many years in trying to convince the high functionaries of our Government of the necessity of adopting a mode of national defence, in some degree commensurate with the state of steam power, as it at present exists; and therefore it is not to be wondered at, small as I am, (tremen-dous cheering) that I also should have turned my attention a little to the subject of war and of na tional defence, as closely connected, without wast-ing your time any longer with the introductory re-marks, I shall proceed with my few observations on the horrors of war.

> From the Essex Register. Remember the Poor.

A casual observer, as he passes through our quiet streets, and by the many pleasant looking dwellings which line them, would hardly suspect that grim poverty, and want, and suffering, numbered any victims among us. Many, even of our own citizens, we venture to say, who fare plenteously, if not sumpsly, every day, and enjoy the thousand luxuries lack of humanity on the part of those who are able raiment, and adequate shelter. The scanty wages of the mother, when she is fortunate enough to pro-

ous banner of Repeal-to use every means in their oftentimes compelled to attend school without havous danner of Repeal—to use every means in their power to induce their husbands to promote the interests of Ireland, which, he said, could only be done by restoring to her a domestic legislature.—
(Cheers.)

Mr. Bailey was then introduced, and eulogised the patriotism of the ladies who graced the meeting and the cause by their presence. As an Englishman, which is forced to take shelter with her neighbor, a little less destitute, which is the cause by their presence. who, perchance, may happen to possess a few sticks of wood.

This is a sad picture, but it is strictly true, and, we

doubt not, there are many such cases known to those who are in the habit of bestowing personal attention the distresses of the poor.

What then is to be done for these sufferers? Indi-

what then is to be done for these sufferers? Individual exertion alone, as we believe, can reach their cases. They must be sought out by personal efforts, and their wants be made known, and then enough ready hands and willing hearts can be found to give relief. Woman must be the almoner, for woman is the chief sufferer. And who better fitted to perform the part of ministering angels? Who can pour in the oil and wine, and bind up the wounds, and raise up and soothe the stricken spirit of poverty, with a more kindly and effectual gentleness, than woman? Daughters of ease and luxury! as you enjoy your cheerful firesides, and sit around your well-filled boards, do you ever think that while the hired serboards, do your ever think that while the hired servants of your fathers have bread enough and to spare, hundreds of your own sex, connected with you by the ties of a common sisterhood, are perishing from hunger and want? Bestow, then, a little of your time in PERSONAL ATTENTION to the wants of suffering humanity. Fear not to enter the hovels of the poor. Leave, for once, your ball-rooms; for-sake, awhile, the gaicties and follies of your parties of pleasure, to enjoy the bliss of relieving distress; look occasionally at the dark nictures of human life. ook occasionally at the dark pictures of human life and you will soon find it to be your highest pleasure to 'GO ABOUT DOING GOOD.

SELECTIONS.

From the Philanthronist Dr. Brisbane and his Slaves.

It will be recollected by our readers, that previons to the removal of Dr. Brisbane to this place, and his conversion to abolitionism, he disposed of his slaves, some twenty or more in number, to E. Peeples Esq., a brother-in-law in South Carolina. The moment he was convinced of the sinfulness of slavery, feeling it to be his duty to make reparation for the wrong he had done, he wrote to his brother-in-law, apprising him of the change that had taken place in his views, and proposing to roturn him the money for which he had sold the slaves, land, &c., on condition that he would give them up. The proposal was pressed upon him by every argument, and the strongest appeals to his sense of justice and frater-nal regard for Dr. Brisbane. The offer was a most liberal one, considering the great depreciation sub-sequent to the sale, in the value of land and negroes. Besides, several of the slaves had died, and the dwelling house and out houses on the plantation, worth more than the land itself, had been destroyed. Most unexpectedly, however, the offer was declined.

most unreasonable terms.

In this state of things, in obedience to his con-

science, he executed a deed of trust, now regularly recorded in the Recorder's office, Hamilton Co., conveying to G. Bailey, Jr., Edward Harwood, and Ira Carpenter, certain real estate in Cincinnati, Kenton Co., Ky., and Logan Co., Ohio, and a promissory note for seven hundred and fifty dollars, amounting in all to about ten thousand dollars, to hold for the benefit of the negroes thus kept back now engaged, I am confident that the verdict would come in—acquitted. (Cheers, cheers.)

I am notignorant of the truth, that a woman's province is the domestic circle; or in the words of the immortal Milton, 'She is to study household word and word works in her bushould to properly he sold, and the proceeds of it devoted to the liberation and enfranchisement of as many negro slaves 'as the said trust estate and the then remaining re-

sidue thereof shall be sufficient to purchase.'
In addition to this, we will venture to state, without obtaining the consent of Dr. Brisbane, that recently he has made a donation of two thousand dol-lars, (which he regards as the gain on certain slaves whom it is impossible to reclaim,) to the first Baptist church in this city, on the express condition, that said church agree to have two sermons preached yearly to its congregation specially against the sin of slavery. The total amount of property which this conscientious man has felt it his duty to part with on account of his past connection with slavery, is nearly fifteen thousand dollars. Such conduct is beyond any comment of ours.

That the manner in which the deeded property is to be disposed of, may be more distinctly seen, we copy a part of the deed.

After specifying the various properties, and the

romissory note, it continues:-Which note I hereby assign and transfer to them

my said trustees herein named; and all my estate, right, title, interest, property, claims, and demand as well in law as in equity of, in and to the estate and well in law as in equity of, in and to the estate and premises herein before described, and every part and parcel thereof. To have and to hold the said estate and premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances to them, the said Gamaliel Bailey, Jr., Edward Harwood, Jr., and Ira Carpenter, the survivors or survivor of them and the heirs and assigns of such survivor, for the uses and purposes and upon the trusts herein after mentioned, nar my trustees aforesaid, or the survivors or survivor o them, shall and will collect the rents of said real es tate, and, as soon as may be, sell and dispose of the real estate herein before described, for the best prices that can be obtained therefor in cash or on such credits as they may think fit, not extending beyond the period of five years from the dze of these presents, and collect the said note, and after paying the expentuously, every day, and enjoy the thousand luxuries of a cheerful and comfortable home, little imagine that the sons and daughters of want are suffering at thereof as may be necessary for the purpose, redeem that the sons and daughters of want are smearing at their very doors. Yet it is even so—for although from slavery, if practicable, and set free certain nepoverty in rags does not stalk abroad here, and force groes, or the survivors of them, by me heretofore itself upon the attention of every passer by, as in sold to Edward H. Peeples, of St. Peters Parish, in Sold to Edward H. Peeples, of St. Peters Parish, in the great cities of Europe, it would not need a long search in any direction, to find many an unobtrusive sufferer either actually perishing, or in distress for want of the most common necessaries of life. It is a lamentable fact, and any one may test it by seeking out the cheerless a bodes of poverty, that there are many cases of suffering unrelieved, not from any lack of humanity on the part of those who are able. and enfranchise any one or more of said negroes, to give relief, but because the wants of the victims with part of said proceeds, provided the same can remain unknown. True, we have benevolent soci- be done at a reasonable expense, and the whole of eties of various kinds, as many in proportion to our said negroes cannot be redeemed and enfranchised eties of various kinds, as many in proportion to our population, as any other place, and perhaps more; but these are generally devoted to the relief of particular classes, leaving many cases of suffering unprovided for, and which can only be ascertained through the exertions of individuals. There are instances, within our own knowledge, of females with families dependent entirely on the mother for their scanty support—and she, too, a poor widow, or, still worse, with a husband, whose intemperance or other vicious habits incapacitate him from supplying their necessities—actually suffering for food, and raiment, and adequate shelter. The scanty wages cinnati, the privilege of borrowing the first two thou sand dollars, so to be loaned, if said church shall cure employment, (and even then, perhaps, she is desire to do so, and can secure the payment of said forced to take her infant in her arms to her place of lean in manner aforesaid; and further, that my said labor,) but ill suffice for her own and the wants of her trustees, the survivors or survivor of them shall and helpless little ones. The child of tender years is will appropriate and pay the interest received on any

AGENTS.

MAINE .- Jas. Cl igns ;-- Edward South wie

AGENTS.

Maine.—Jas. Clarke, Wayne;—Edward Southwe Auguste;—A. Soule, Bath.

New-Hampshire.—Davis Smith, Flyworth;—N.
P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbur, Pover.
Vermont.—John Bement, Woodstock;—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.

Massachusetts.—Wm. E. Kimball, Topsfeld;—Mosse Emery, West Newbury;—C. Whipple, Newbury;—others.—B. F. Newhall, Sangus; W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;—J. Church, Springfield;—U. A. S. B. Ives, Salem;—Henry Hammond, Dudley;—A. S. B. Ives, Salem;—Henry Hammond, Dudley;—Daniel G. Holmes, Lovell;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorchester and vicinity;—Richard C. French, Fall Rizer;—Wm. Henderson, Hanorer;—Wm. Carruthers, Amesbury Mills;—Isaac Austin, Nantucket;—Elias Richards, Weymouth;—Edward Earle, Worcester;—Wm. C. Stone, Watertown;—A. Bearse, Centrewille;—Israel Perkins, Lynn;—Elijah Bird, Tounton:
—N. A. Borden, New-Bedford;—Alvan Ward, Ashburnham;—Saml. I. Rice, Northborough,—[[]] For a continuation of this list, see the last page, last column.

OLIVER JOHNSON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 512.

loans by them made as aforesaid, and all rents by loans by them made as aforesaid, and all rents by them collected during the term of five years next ensuing the date of these presents, in case the same shall not sooner be required for the principal object of this trust, to the said First Baptist Church of Cincinnati, unless at any time within said five years, I shall in writing direct that said interest and rents, or part thereof shall be appropriated and paid to the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society, in which case such direction shall be observed; and forther, that my said trustees, or the survivors or survivor of them shall and will, in case the said trust estate shall not have been exhausted in effecting the objects of this trust at been exhausted in effecting the objects of this trust at or before the expiration of five years, appropaiate and apply the annual income thereof, during the next ensuing five years in furtherance of the general cause of negro emancipation, and, in case the principal object of this trust, to wit: the redemption and enfranchisement of the negroes sold to Edward H. Peeples, as aforesaid, cannot be effected within ten years from the date of these presents, then my said trustees, or the survivors or survivor of them shall apply the whole of the said trust estate remaining in their hands, to the liberation and enfranchisement of as many negro slaves as the said trust estate, or the then remaining residue thereof shall be sufficient to purchase. been exhausted in effecting the objects of this trust at

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

A New Measure.

The Emancipator, in commenting on the recent anti-slavery action of the Vermont Legislature, has the following paragraph, which strikes us as contain-ing a strange doctrine for a friend of justice and human freedom to utter:

'Nor is the work of legislation complete in Ver-mont, until the ægis of the state sovereignty is effec-tively thrown over every colored citizen of the state who may, in the exercise of his constitutional rights, travel into any other state, so that his person shall be protected against the prowling kidnapper, and his rights brought for trial before the courts of his own state, or the first citizen of the aggressive state that is caught in Vermont, detained a hostage for his safety. That will be doing up the work.'

Yes! and in a way in which we earnestly hope it never will be done up. We cannot discern the justice of this punishing the innocent for the crimes of the guilty. That would be a dark and disgraceful day for abolitionism, in which, through the influence of its friends, an unoffending individual should be detained from his home and deprived of his lib-erty, merely because he chanced to be a citizen of a State which was doing injustice to another individual, the citizen of another State. We are astonvidual, the citizen of another Gate.

shed to find a proposition, like this, gravely and approvingly announced in any paper advocating the rights of man. Brother Leavitt may say, if he will, that such a mode of reprisal would accord with the generally recognized doctrines of international law. Be it so: it matters not. Legal or illegal, it is a relic of barbarism—it is rank injustice, and no more worthy to be recommended by an abolitionist—or by any body else, for that matter,—than the fitting out of privateers to prey on Southern commerce, till the South will emancipate the slaves. Distant be a better when such a contract upon the private of a the hour when such an outrage upon the rights of a human being shall find countenance in the legisla-tion of a free State of our Union, or in the general voice of the anti-slavery press and the anti-slavery people! It is bad enough that Slavery legislates so niquitously,—wrests freedom from men who are guilty of no crime! Let not Abolitionism counsel a retaliation in kind, or free State legislation attempt o prevent and repair injustice by committing injus-

For the Herald of Freedom

Theological Seminaries. The Faculty at Gilmanton will allow us to con-ecture that their seminary will not long excite their solicitude on the score of patronage, one way or the other. It will ere long evaporate. That stately brick edifice will remain unfinished, we predict, and stand there a blasted monument of baffled sectarian ambition. The people will learn that they do not need learned commentaries to aid them in reading that book, which God in kindness has made so plain, that the runner may read it, and the wayfaring fool can't mistake it. They will learn that a theology educated in heathen literature is not a teacher to show them the spirit-discerned mystelearn, is what they want, to enable the unto eternal life. And the spirit of charity they must have to enable them to adorn the religious profession—a charity that can pity a neighbor, who is down and wallowing in slavery. And this the Bible will universally inculcate, when its living wa-

ters are left to flow to men, without running through

hose leaden pipes of a belles-lettres divinity These Seminaries, by the way, are the hot-beds of pride and pro-slavery. Anti-slavery can no more flourish in them than vegetation in the shade of the Upas. Apropos—the best school of preparation for the ministry is, unquestionably, the ANTI-SLAVERY AGENCY. Let the young candidate go out a winter campaign with Pillsbury and Foster, among the New-Hampshire hills. It will give him more qualification for preaching—more character—more self-denial—more boldness and fidelity to speak the truth-more exemption from the 'fear of man which bringeth a snare'-more of the spirit-the life-the talent and the heart of apostleship, than he could unlearn at the Gilmanton Seminary, or the Andover Institution, in three years. We prophesy a desertion of these theological academic bowers. They will be deserted of all vital godliness and Bible doctrine in the first place. Their literature will devour their orthodoxy, and they will be deserted by the very patronage they covet. We told friend Pillston and the catenotrations brick edifice of bury, as we passed the ostentatious brick edifice of the Gilmanton 'school of the prophets,' and saw the window lights gleaming through its hollow unfin-ished interior, and its rough front entrance, that it would remain unfinished, unless it passed into some other service than the one it is designed for. The Seminary and its patrons are scorners of the anti-slavery cause—and God will give it over, we pre-dict, to the moles and bats.

> From the Emancipator. New-Hampshire.

The 'Atherton' party in this State is evidently accornigible. Notwithstanding the rebuke which ney have sustained in the defeat of their chief at the North, for his pro-slavery servility, and his rejection at the South for a man more to their purpose just now, they are determined to run themselves upon the rocks of pro-slavery fanaticism, with the most frantic and suicidal desperation. This is seen in the following account, which we take from the N. H. Abolition Standard, Dec. 11.

PRO-SLAVERY LEGISLATION

Dec. 10th, a bill was before the House to incorporate the Freewill Baptist printing establishmen and book concern, at Dover, when Mr. Hoit, of Bridgewater, felt himself called upon, in humble obedience to southern dictation, to offer as an amendment to the bill, that if the trustees should amenament to the oil, that if the trustees should print or publish any thing on the subject of abolition, they should forfeit the charter. Mr. Sawyer, of Nashua, rose for information, and wanted to know if it was the abolition of debt the gentleman was opposed to, or the abolition of crime—said he did not understand the ainendment. The mover explained, and it was slavery he had in his mind. Another mounter said the denomination asking for the clarand it was slavery he had in his mind. Another member said, the denomination asking for the charter, published a paper, the oldest abolition paper in the State, and he wanted to put a stop to abolitionism—he hoped the amendment would pass. Deluded man! Did he think he could amend abolitionism out of that denomination of Christians? As well might be expect to annihilate their hopes of Heaven. It is founded in the very religion they profess, and is a part of that religion.

Another member gave a history of the funds of

the Book Con years ago, in individual enterprise, and by legacies and individual contributions of its friends, it has now accumulated to eight or ten thousand dollars, and all they asked was an act of incorporation to

facilitate their business transactions.

Mr. Baker, of Hillsborough, wished the amendment might pass—said they had asked for exclusive privileges, and the legislature might impose such restrictions as they chose, and might withhold the charter, and who is he that had any right to received.

Mr. Wilson, of Keene, denied that they had asked, or that the bill granted any exclusive privileges they asked no more than was the right of every

transaction of the same business they are now transacting, and have a right to transact.

The question for the adoption of the amendment at length was put, and decided in the affirmative, sued. One member said he was not an abolitioni and never was, and never meant to be, but his ex perience had taught him that opposition always help ed to build up whatever it attempted to destroy he did not wish to help the abolitionists, h hoped the amendment would fail. And the mover

The bill is indefinitely postponed.

From the Nantucket Islander. Reform.

Some two or three weeks since, a Convention of the friends of social and religious reform was held at Boston in the Chardon street Chapel. It has pleased sundry of our contemporaries, as well those on the democratic side, as those who have bellowed themselves hoarse in the cause of 'Harrison and Referm.'-meaning thereby the turning out of one set of office-holders to put in another,-to expend a set of office-noiders to put in anomer,—to expend a vast amount of toothless satire, in speaking of the proceeding of the Chardon street reformers. Papers so unlike each other as the Boston Daily Advertiser and the New York Post, have alike made them the subject of ridicule. The former has cracked one or two of those ponderous, elephantine jokes, of which it is occasionally delivered, though the work of parturition ever alarms its friends as much as it excites the laughter of all others. The Evening Post, in a the laughter of all others. The Evening Post, in a letter from a Boston correspondent, has some satiri-cal remarks, very much like those which have pass-ed upon the works of all other reformers, and the stars of lesser light have done their part in making darkness visible. We cannot believe that we stand alone in the opinion which we hold, but if we do, we are not ashamed of it; and our opinion is this, name-ly, that the Convention held in Boston, so soon after manifestation of that reforming spirit which has ta-ken a great hold of the public mind,—and which is rapidly taking a form and semblance that will make the present great ones of our country tremble, de stroying as it must their ambitious hopes, and pros trating as it will their chances of political elevation Such men as Brownson, Garrison, Graham, Quincy, and a host of others,—brilliant in point of intellect well-educated, and of undoubted honesty, -have no been laboring in vain for years. Their united minds converging from various and far different points brooded over a social chaos for years. Nor have the gentlemen whom we have named,—and their co-laporers of both sexes,-alone been the means of de ng the spirit of reform, which is destine verily believe, to build up an entirely new order of

test of which our country has been the scene for the last twelve years, first principles have been appealed to by leading men of both parties, and at times with effect. This has made enquiries of men who might otherwise have plodded on their weary way without profit to themselves, their generation eir country, or the world at large. The effect of such enquiries has been to convince thousands,imately will hundreds of thousands,-that our whole social system is as rotten and corrupt as sin—that it is, in fact, one huge sin. It is seen by many that the world is one vast gambling-house, in which the great majority, the masses, are plucked by some few knaves; a sort of lottery, in which all something, but from which prizes are obtained but a few, and those the most worthless,-while the many are compelled to toil on, like the Israelites for their Egyptian masters, only that the light is with the few, and that for the laborers there is no Goshen. Chardon-street, we predict, is destined to no mean fame, from the fact that it is the spot on which the first meeting of the New Reformers has been held; for the cloud, which now, in the eyes of the enemies of all referred lacks and the delicate hand of an aristocrat too,—will eventually increase in mag-nitude, until the whole political sky shall be covered with it and this will take place, too, ere many years have been devoured by the 'steely teeth of

To say nothing of its being in had taste, it he trays an unpardonable degree of ignorance, this succeing at the first movements and the earlier laborers in the cause of reform. There never yet was a reform undertaken, whatever its nature, or whatever the object against which it was directed, but that it was sneered at, made the subject of sarcasm and raillery, and finally, after all, adopted, to the confusion of those by whom it was scouted, as idle and visionary, the offspring of a 'devout imagination,' &c. The sneer of that princely epicurean, Leo X., ngainst Brother Martin, was no doubt co capital hit by the literati and dilletanti of the Papal Court: but it turned out an ill jest, in the opi t men, when the same 'Brother Martin' defied the Pope, and was backed up by men and nations The schoolmen who sneered at the 'New-Philosophy of Bacon, were no doubt very clever fellows; but the next age, to which the author of the 'Novum Organum commended the care of his fame, believed that they were not so clever as they thought themselves, or at least that Bacon was the wiser, and wiser than their favorite Aristotle. The man who was bored at a dinner party by the 'prattle' of Fulton on the power of steam, and on its applicability to the purposes of pavigation, no doubt thought himself a deep critic things-very deep; but facts proved that Fulton was right, or rather, that he was right to the extent of his understanding; for his fault, if any he had on the subject, was, that he did not sufficiently appreciate the power of steam. These, and many other facts of similar nature, ought to teach people the folly of hasty judgments when others, who are either quicker or better than themselves, engage in works of reformation, whether of a social, a political, or a physical nature. A little

or a social, a pointed, or a physical nature. A little time will throw light enough on the subjects discussed to enable all to form correct judgments.

Democratic papers, of all others, should be careful not to offend those men who are now gradually forgetting 'minor differences,' and uniting for the purpose of meliorating the condition of the masses. Our cause can succeed only by ralleing to its beautiful or the condition of the masses. Our cause can succeed only by rallying to its banoperation of human laws. These men will be sure unite with that party which carries onward the ork of reform. There is about to be a vast upere is about to be a vast upwork of reform. heaving of the political and social elements, and if the democratic party does not perform its duty, will meet with a sure and speedy destruction. must take the initiative. It must war against abuse of all kinds. The tendency of the age is to Reform and if in our party shall be found the fullest devel opement of the spirit of the age, we shall certainly distant day. At al events, nothing but adopting the reforming spirit in its most comprehensive sense, can save our party from utter annihilation. There is no middle course which we can pursue. Without the aid of the reformnow with us, but who will be if we are faithful to our mission, the Democratic Principle must succumb, and fall into an oblivious sleep. Ranke, who has written the history of the greates of revolutions, wisely says : - 'It is a necessary condition of every great and important tendency of human t it should be strong enough to establish its authority and achieve its triumph. IT MUST PRE-

DOMINATE OR PERISH. hold in the highest respect those men who We hold in the inguest re-assembled at Chardon street Chapel, believing as we do that they are the true friends of man. are the representatives of those who wish away with forms, so that their places may be filled with realities. We mistake them much if they are to be turned from their holy purposes, either by the sneers of the ignorant, or the deliberate misrepr sentations of the unprincipled. Their cause is the most righteous in which human beings can engage for its end the rescuing men from the of Despond into which they have been plunged by the operations of wicked and foo. institutions and laws. Their success may not be so rapid as the true friends of humanity show wish it to be, for money is a powerful enemy against which to fight, and in all previous contests it has been the successful combatant. But, ultimately, the reformers must prevail, their object being to give

s child his proper place in the scale of created human action. Will not our fellow-citizens considbeings,—for 'man was born to wask erect, and look upon the stars.' I have extended this communication farther than I expected when I sat down to

Alvan Stewart to Gov. Polk.

The following are the introductory paragraphs of a austic letter published in a late number of the Friend of Man, from Alvan Stewart. The whole letter is an excellent specimen of the argumentum ad hominum

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1840.

James K. Polk, Esq., Governor of Tennessee: as should have thanked Mr. Gates for his pointer and of the question. It is the speak our pess in letting you know the estimation in which our peculiar institutions are held by one of the ost remarkable congregated assemblies of men dents done to entitle them to honorable remembrance is historically washington principally abandoned his who have ever assembled upon this globe, to ad- in history? Washington prudently abandoned his

ten, or one year, or even one day. The slaveholders of the South hold the slaves entitled to nothing but a perpetuation of their existence. The master of its 'Ajax Telamon'—he still declared himself dark colored seal on his countenance, which I understand is a sort of frank, by which there is no Declaration, the very threshold of which flamed postage to be paid; Itank, by which there is no postage to be paid; that is, you are to work him for life, yes, and his children after him, free from wages. Those threatening, union-splitting gentlemen of the South, get their own existence franked, and the expense of it, I am told, is entirely borne by the colored people. I presume you are one of the gentlemen franked through life, who have a free ticket, but in reality at the ownerse of some colored to the one great item of Liberty. We represent the gentlemen tranked through the wind at tree bondage. Such were our immortal Presidents—as ticket, but in reality at the owners of some colored men and women, to whom you deny the privilege of them not. They were all patriotic—'all honorable men'—but have we not spoken the truth about them? by what law, human or divine, you attempt to frank yourself through the world at their expense.

But to return. You seem to consider the document of the World's Convention incendiary. The crime of franking yourself through life, at the expense of your fellow passengers on the journey of existence, is exciting the indignation of the civil-ized and christianized world. And if you regard the noble protest of the World's Convention against your franking yourself and family through the renainder of your life, as incendiary, your situation must be very exposed, for the press of civilized Europe grouns daily with cries of infinite abhorrence civilized Europe grouns daily with cries of infinite abhorrence civilized Europe grouns daily with cries of infinite abhorrence civilized Europe grouns daily with cries of infinite abhorrence civilized Europe grouns daily with cries of infinite abhorrence civilized Europe grouns daily with cries of infinite abhorrence civilized Europe ground that I am no longer an abolitionist incendiary elements are fast accumulating which those wicked 'new organizationists,' who, accord-will consume from the face of the earth all of the ing to the editor of the Standard, are less susceptiwill consume from the face of the earth all of the curious contrivances, gags, clubs, manacles, fetters, statute franks, and bloodhounds, by which you have purloined your passage down the stream of life, free f postage. If the South, in the revolution of hunan affairs, should be called upon by a committee, with power to send for persons and papers, to explain this past franking, for one century and a half, and to whom the unpaid postage was due, and whether those who had carried the mail had ever received any postage, I think, on striking the bala entire South, and those gentlemen and their fami-lies "ho have been franked from generation to generation, might consider themselves fortunate if they were safely franked to Texas, with wives and children, where the old rule of franking may prevail a few years longer than it will in the United States.

From the Philanthropist.

Communication from Mr. Morris. Ommunication from Mr. Morris.

Dr. Bailey—I learn from a number of respectable papers, that the proposition I submitted to the public, through the Philanthropist, on the subject of an anti-slavery committee to attend at Washington during the sessions of Congress, has obtained some lavorable notice. It is gratifying to know that the spirit of inquiry is alive and awake on this important subject. The expresse of such an undertaking the care of the can be the care of the can be the care of the care of the can be the care of the can be the care of the can be ant subject. The expense of such an undertaking I was aware, would prove an objection, but it is hoped and believed that gentlemen competent to the task could be obtained by the payment of their personal expenses, which need not exceed three hundred dollars. I would suggest the raising that sum by donations of not more than twenty-five cents from me individual. Cannot twelve hundred persons in Ohio be found who will instantly give that sum? Surely the nine hundred and three upright and hon-est anti-slavery men, who, at the late election, refused to cast their votes for a slaveholder, or a peron pledged to sustain and uphold the slave syst in our country, would, at once, each give his twen-ty-five cents. Thus would we commence the work on a sure foundation; and it is presumed that hundreds would give the like sum to obtain the information such committee would be able to afford. But it need not be understood that such donations would be the only means; ladies and gentle could contribute what each in their judgment should hink proper. Permit me further to suggest, that it think proper. Permit me further to suggest, that it is in contemplation to hold an Anti-Slavery Convention at Columbus, and as the Anti-Slavery tonvention of Clermont county has recommended an early day for that purpose, which, if not generally acceded to, I hope that another day, as early as convenient, will be fixed upon, and I trust that every county in the State will send delegates. Would it not be well for such delegates to bring with them whatever sum may be contributed for the purpose herein men-tioned, and if a sufficient amount be obtained, then the Convention to appoint a delegate to proceed immediately to Washingon, on receiving information that the anti-slavery men in any two of the other

States have appointed a like delegate.

I am one of those who believe that action suitable to the attainment of an object must always be had, before the object be obtained. I have no confidence in faith viithout works. To free our country from the oppression and curse of slavery, much must be done; to do that work aright, competent knowledge of the subject must be had. Slavery is all around and among us. It exists not only in those States whose constitutions and laws sustain it, but it exists to an alarming extent by connivance and fraud upon the ignorant slave, even in the free States; and am satisfied, from recent facts which have come t my knowledge, it exists in our own city; you know the facts to which I allude, and I have no doubt will concur with me in opinion. There is another extra-ordinary fact, a part of this pyramid of human abouinations; it is wealthy persons in the free States owning slaves in the slaveholding States, and some large plantations of them. Our own Constitution bits the existence of slavery amongst us, except as a punishment for crime; it views slavery as a great political evil, and a violent personal wrong, and only justifiable as a punishment for crime. Can be then be considered friendly to our Constitution who is the owner of slaves, though he keep them in another State? Is not such act, morally speaking at least, treason against the Constitution and sovereignty of Ohio, and is it not worthy of consideration it should be made penal by our laws, and the on convicted thereof be deprived of all his politperson convicted thereof be deprived of all his pointical rights? Let it not be said that we have no ical rights? Let it not be said that we have no ical rights? Let it not be said that we have no ical rights? Let it not be said that we have no ical rights? Let it not be said that we have no ical rights? Let it not be said that we have no ical rights? Wilson, and their female co-adjutors in the blessed task of instructing have considered man. Finally, it has led me to follow the example set by N.P. letter of the Constitution. And as the seat of power is here, the offence of holding such men slaves is here, the offence of holding such men slaves is here also, and not in the State where the laws of slavery exist, because the slave laws themselves would be a dead letter, if not brought into life by

write, but the half is not yet told.
With respect, yours, &c.

THOMAS MORRIS.

From the National Anti-Slavery Standard.

Our National Presidents. We have in Brown's Pocket Almanaca chronology of the births, inaugurations and retirements from office of the Presidents of the United States. A James K. Polk, Esq., Governor of Tennessee:

Sin:—I was surprised and astonished that you should manifest such a feverish sensibility in relation to an act of courtesy shown you by the Hon.

S. M. Gates, in employing his official frank in letting you, as Chief Magistrate of Tennessee, know what is going on in the world, in relation to the slaveholding piracy of the South. In the first place, you should have thanked Mr. Gates for his politery and the street of the Presidents of the United States. A book of the kind without the Presidents, would hard book of the kind without the Presidents, would hard book of the kind without the Presidents, would hard book of the kind without the Presidents, would hard book of the kind without the Presidents, would hard by be thought a complete book. It occurred to us, or running over this account, how little there was to be said of any of these worthies, beyond this chronology. Their birth, inaugurations, and exits,—is it not about all their story? What have any of them done for humanily or for God? We know the hazard of the question. It is like speaking lightly or dor the destination in which who have ever assembled upon this globe, to advance the great social interests of our race, and overturn those atrocious systems of cruelty by which a man as worthy of liberty as yourself, is converted into a chattel, and is compelled by a system of barbarous laws to become your unpaid laborer, at the peril of violence, flaggellation, yea, even death, if he chooses to depart, or resist your will.

The ineffable meanness of compelling a human being to administer to your every necessity, with no other compensation than food and clothing necessary to protect his existence, for your benefit and not his, is only equalled by the avarice which lies at the bottom, seeking the use of this man's life and time for your profit, and not his.

Your patrictism seems to be roused that Mr. Gates should have employed his frank to send you the documents of the World's Convention, through the U. S. mail, free of expense. To be sure, Mr. Gates might have paid the government 18 cents, and have employed his frank to send you the documents of the government 18 cents, and have relieved you from the sense of injustice practised upon your pocket, as one of the 16 millions of this republic. I should judge from this specimen, that a slaveholder's notion of rendering an equivalent for when the sense of injustice practised upon your pocket, as one of the 16 millions of this republic. I should judge from this specimen, that a slaveholder's notion of rendering an equivalent for which is given by when the monander of Burth and on this when the professed to be democrats—and after they had sworn that mankind were entitled to equal, inadicinable liberty. Washington fought that here but an anti-slavery fact of him and of his successors,—all but three of our great presidential list held slaves, while they professed to be democrats—and after they had sworn that mankind were entitled to equal, inadicinable liberty. Washington fought that man could not be enslaved. Then he held slaves during his life. He freed some of them by will, to be sure. But this upon your pocket, as one of the 16 millions of this republic. I should judge from this specimen, that a slaveholder's notion of rendering an equivalent for with southern principles'—and he goes out of office, what he receives, must be uncommonly nice and scrupulous. But I understand the matter to be quite otherwise; that they—slaveholders—hold that the man who works for one of them for twenty years, is still entitled to no more than if he had worked but then, or now year, or even one day. The slavehold required reversembles. Born in the But they even or no even one day. The slavehold required reversembles. but a perpetuation of their existence. The master has the slave's earnings, and the privilege of kick, has the slave's earnings, and the privilege of kick against putting a stop to trading in humanity and holding it in brutal slavery at the very government-slaveholders live on unpaid, unrequiled toil. This does not look much like your postage exactness. The master of an abolitionist. And his father, the You, or some man for you, catch a man who has a third of the non-slave Presidents aforesaid—with the control of the control of

light of history-if not of eternity, From the same paper.

Letter from John G. Whittier. AMESBURY, 18th 12th mo. 1840.

To the Editor of the Standard : grouns daily with cries of infinite abhorrence cially informed that I am no longer an abolitionist-nst your existence-franking system; and the son, murdered Lovejoy, and burned Pennsylvania Hall! I am likened to a star shooting madly from its sphere,—launching like Carazan of the Eastern story, into the abyss of infinitude—

Out into utter darkness bor

And a mock lamentation is set up over me, which would be pathetic, did it not partake so largely, under all the circumstances of the case, of the ludi

Now if the editor of the Standard means by all this, simply that he and myself disagree on some points in reference to anti-slavery movements, and if believing, as a matter of course, that his views are correct and mine wrong, he chooses to express in this way, his dissent from my conclusions, and to expose their folly and fallacy, I have nothing to say. Let him argue down or laugh down my heresies, if he can. He may rest assured that I can do justice the poet in Shakspeare's Julius Casar, 'condemn me for my bad verses,' however I might writhe un-der the infliction, I don't know as I should complain.

But, if Nathaniel P. Rogers means (what his language somewhat strongly implies,) to impeach my character as an honest man—to assail my moral integrity—to brand me with the foul suspicion of treachery and hypocrisy; as one wilfully recreant to the cause of emancipation—I have only to say, that his recent voyage 'in search of a W. dd's Conchange' which would have astonished the tenant of Prospero's island—transforming the generous and high-minded Christian gentleman into a false 'ac--a Titus Oates swearing cuser of his brethren,

away more than the life of his friend.

I am told, in unqualified terms, that I shall never be able to do anything more for that cause to which I have devoted the morning of my life—on whose altar I have laid all that I possessed. Indeed, it may be so. He who, in His 'dealings with the children of men, has seen fit to visit me with lingering pain and illness, knows whether more labor vill be required at my bands in that cause, and, if so, will give me strength to perform it. I will believe that the editor of the Standard intended to reproach me with an inability, which no one can de-

lore so deeply as myself.

I have neither health nor disposition to enter into personal controversy with abolitionists. Whatever others may do, I cannot forget the days that have passed-our common struggles against prejudice nd persecution-I cannot forget the dishave been associated-and widely as I may differ with ther; on some points—greatly as I may believe some of them to err in judgment—I shall be slow to relinquish my faith in their moral integrity; and shall still conceive it to be possible that they may be as honest in what I believe to be their error, as am in what I conscientiously believe to be the right To one sentiment in the editor's comments I fully espond, viz: that the South cares very little for abstract resolutions. A wholesomer truth could not well be uttered. It has been the burthen of my testimony for a long time. It has led me to question the practicability of abolishing the slave laws by mere resolutions—and to believe that a discussion, which ends only in discussion, will prove to the poor slave like another feast of the Barmacides-an invitation to the starving to feed upon air. It has led me to doubt the potency of 'moral suasion' against slavery when coupled with its practical support at the ballot-box. It has led me to say with William LLOYD GARRISON at Edinburgh, that 'I know of no instance in which the oppression of tyranny has been put down by moral sunsion; and unless some other influence is brought to bear upon the colossal evil, I fear little will be done to abolish slavery. It has led me to respect, if I cannot fully imitate, those among us who 'touch not taste not,' the products of slave labor :- to hail with satisfaction t culture of India,-to honor the practical abolitionism of Birney, Brisbane, and others,—the efforts of Vig

> Truly thy friend, JOHN G. WHITTIER.

forms an intregal part of the Constitutional la the new Republic of Texas, this Committee astitutional law o heard, with feelings of the deepest sorrow and hu-miliation, that her Majesty's Government have been induced to enter into a commercial treaty with its representative, by which act that Republic has been introduced to the high distinction of a place amon the great family of civilized nations, and that the the moral dignity and national honor of this great country have been outraged—the dearest interests of multitudes of human beings—their liberty and piness trampled under foot-a fearful in ause of our Christianity, civilization, and freedom. neasurably retarded.

gislature of this country, stimulated by the Christian zeal of its people, has abolished for ever the guilty traffic in human beings, and terminated the atrocious system of bondage which formerly existed ceded respectables of our city, State and nation. in the British colonies, and that the Government has perseveringly, if not hitherto successfully, sought so far, what has this to do with the heading of your pulsion of all free persons of African descent, and the final extirpation of the aboriginal tribes, from the soil, and thus to violate every principle of hu-manity and justice, and to consolidate, extend, and perpetuate slavery and the slave trade in a country which, as part of the empire, had been previously 3. That therefore this Committee, as the organ

of anti-slavery principles and feelings of the country, feel bound to enter their solemn protest against the recognition of the independence of Texas as a most immoral and impolitic act, alike uncalled for by the justice or the exigency of the case, as fraught with the most injurious consequences to mankind, and as consequently deserving the unqualified reprobation of all good men.

(Signed) JACOB POST, Chairman.

From Zion's Watchman Exquisite Sensibility.

Our readers will remember that we referred, a few weeks since, to a Sabbath Convention, which Bishop Morris, and some others connected with the

and, in the course of the discussions, (as we learn decided what should come from the pulpit as the refrom a report of its proceedings in the Cincinnation of our Lord Jesus Christ. Many of the min-Observe:) the following incidents took place :-

Rev. Dyer Burgess, West Union, O .. - Thought that Society needed a thorough reformation on the subject of the Sabbath, and it should begin with clergymen. He thought that the men with clergymen. He thought that the men with black conts ought by church discipline to be compelled to keep the Subbath; and that the men with black skins ought to be permitted to keep it.

——Armstrong, E-q., of Ky.,—Hoped they were not to be taunted with the negroes in that Convenience. Discourse in the Convenience of the convenience tion. Did any one suppose there was a Christian in in all the land who compelled his black people to la-

or on the Sabbath?

Rev. Mr Schon, M. E. Church, Cincinnati.—Concurred in the sentiments last expressed. He, for one, could not consent to be considered a member of a Convention where such subjects were to be lugged in.

cannot consent to be considered a member of a Sue a different course. Already has a consider Convention where such a subject is 'lugged in'!!!

COMMUNICATIONS.

Explanatory Letter. Boston, Dec. 28, 1840.

In your brief remarks last week upon my letter in he Lynn Record, are a few points to which I wish

to direct your attention.

1. You say my article is the 'veriest piece of mischief-making [you] have seen for a long time.'
This is your individual opinion. You know that
there are others who entertain the opposite opinion; and you know too, that I profess at least to have written the article for the purpose of promoting the good of the Society, and not 'mischief.' Why, then, did you not, as a friend to free inquiry and free opinion, publish it, that your readers might have the opportunity of judging of its 'mischief' for them-

2. You say that it : casts some reflections upon the Board of Managers of the State Anti-S

Society.'
This, I think, is not so; certainly not unless so of the facts stated in it are supposed to 'reflect. Whether they do, is a question upon which the rea-der should judge for himself. But if they do reflect, is the fault mine? or is it the fault of those who ave made the facts what they are?

3. Again, you say it 'calls for a detailed ac

ngs and operations of the Society for the

a mistake. The request for information to be laid before the friends of the Society, covers considerable ground; but not all the ground that you state. Other questions about the 'doings and operations of the Society' might be multiplied to an ndefinite extent.
4. 'To make this exposition, the Board have no

objection, provided it be demanded by the Society.'
I shall not controvert this statement; and I am
glad the statement is made. Time will show whether r not any influences are put in motion (as I hope information asked in my communication. But how far may an individual inquire into the affairs of the Society, without subjecting himself to the charge of 'mischief-making?' And is there nothing but the regular 'demand' of the Society, made in meeting assembled, which will ever induce the Board to give information, such as is requested in my letter? information, such as is requested in my letter? Again, will the Board prepare definite answers to the questions previous to the approaching annual meeting, and permit any friends of the Society who may be present at that gathering, to examine both the answers and the books from which they were taken? Or, if not, will the Board prepare the answers, and let the Society decide whether individu-als may examine them and the books of accounts This Board, I am sure, will confer a favor upon any friends, by doing according to either of wo last propositions. And if so much as two last propositions. And if so much as this should be intimated, it would put this matter very

happily to rest until the annual meeting.

5. You say I have taken the course I have "because the Board have refused to allow themselves to be dragged before the public at [my] individual re-

Is Mr. Bosson, who joined in the request, nothing And is it nothing that we made the request in behalf of others as well as ourselves? But my reabehalf of others as well as ourselves? But my rea-sons I very frankly stated, so far as I thought it ne-cessary, in my letter in the Record. What is the made of hewn Quincy granite.—Times. cessary, in my letter in the Record. What is the evidence that I stated them falsely, and that I have

Board upon my letter in the Record.

The truth is, it was the action of the Board upon

At a meeting of the Committee of the British and that all may have the opportunity of judging for

Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, held at 27 New Broad-street, London, on Wednesday the 2d day of December, 1840: Jacob Post, Esq., in the chair.

It was unanimously resolved—

1. That, inasmuch as the system of slavery matters involved should be decided then. It is matters involved should be decided then. It is matters involved should be decided then. matters involved should be decided then. It is my desire, and even hope, that such a presentation of affairs will then be made, that I shall appear to be Liberator. Ten years, therefore, have transpired, altogether in the wrong, in anything upon which I have had the unhappiness to differ from yourself and the Board.

Very respectfully yours, J. P. BISHOP.

Playactors rising, or the Clergymen falling. MR. EDITOR:

Last evening, the Rev. Dr. Booth, of the Metho dist denomination, delivered the best and most faithful lecture on Temperance, which has ever been delivered in this city. It was decidedly ultra, as our 2. That in the view of the great fact, that the wine of this country stimulated by the Christian and he placed the responsibility of intemperance. for once, where it belongs—on the shoulders of the wealthy, the influential, and the assumed and con-

be perseveringly, if not hitherto successfully, sought the entire suppression of the foreign slave trade, at an enormous cost of the national treasure and of human life, the Committee cannot but express their great astonishment as well as their profound regret, that her Majesty's ministers should have entered into friendly relations with a people whose first act, after a successful but wholly unjustifiable revolt, was to ingraft on their constitution the system of slavery, to create a slave trade between the United States and themselves, as well as for the utter expulsion of all free persons of African descent, and the final extirnation of the absorptional tribes formulgated. But so it is, in too many congredation principles of their religion they knew would be promulgated. But so it is, in too many congre-gations. This world, and its fading interests, are not only uppermost in the hearts of the people, but, it is to be feared, they are in quite too many instan-ces uppermost in the hearts of the clergy. Sir, I do not wish to bring the clergy into disre

pute, nor the cause of pure religion; but I do wish they would set better examples than this, and I do such doubt the sincerity of their professi when I hear them preach; for, in my view, they are decidedly under the influence of the worldly uninded men who compose their congregations, and who contribute most to their support. A pert little miss, belonging to one of the churches, who with her minister was present, said, that she supposed some of the old women of the church would try to make a noise about their minister being there. I hope they

will, at least sufficient to deter him in future.

The other clergymen were of the liberal order, but there will, I apprehend, be no old woman to make a noise in their churches.

This is but a sample of the course of many of ou

Bishop Morrise, and some others connected with the Bishop Morrise, and some others connected with the Methodist E. Church, were concerned in getting up, in Cincinnati. One of the first objects, in calling that Convention, was to promote the better obsertion, was to promote the better obsertion to holy Sabbath.

The present usy, what their Divine Master would have them to be, much, humble, self-denying, and self-sacrificing. A member of an orthodox church said to me the other day, that it was too true, (as I had said,) that the present usy. professed ministers of the meek and lowly Jesus, at isters are, said he, decidedly under the influence of this class of hearers.

General Riley, of New-York, lectured on Tem

perance this evening, at Dr. Tucker's church, and gave general satisfaction to the friends of the cause. One of his main topics was, that it was the duty of the church to be foremost in this noble and godlike enterprise; and he as well as Dr. Booth, placed the responsibility of the evils of intemperance on the right class. But I looked round in vain for the clergymen of this city. There were, it is true, some four or five of them present men who may generally be seen on such occasions. The clergy, many of them, talk much about reformations among their hearers; but they may rest assured that, unless they reform themselves, their ranks will con-tinue to be thinned of the self-denying and self-sa-What consistency! The Convention was called for the avoiced purpose of considering the obligations resting upon all to keep the Sabbath. And when a slight allusion is made to the condition of three millions among us, who are not permitted to keep sons fond of theatrical and other amusements, will it, a minister of the M. E. Church declares that HE be their main supporters ere long, unless they purpose of the self-denying and self-sacrificing disciples of Jesus; but they may be filled with the worldly-minded and the contemners of mortality and religion. Slaveholders and the abettors of slavery, moderate drinkers of alcohol, and permitted to keep the sacrificing disciples of Jesus; but they may be filled with the worldly-minded and the contemners of mortality and religion. Slaveholders and the abettors of slavery, moderate drinkers of alcohol, and permitted to keep the sacrificing disciples of Jesus; but they may be filled with the worldly-minded and the contemners of mortality and religion. Slaveholders and the abettors of slavery, moderate drinkers of alcohol, and permitted to keep the sacrificing disciples of Jesus; but they may be filled with the worldly-minded and the contemners of mortality and religion. Slaveholders and the abettors of slavery, moderate drinkers of alcohol, and permitted to keep the sacrificing disciples of Jesus; but they may be filled with the worldly-minded and the contemners of mortality and religion. Slaveholders and the abettors of slavery moderate drinkers of alcohol, and permitted to keep the sacrificing disciples of Jesus; but they may be filled with the worldly-minded and the contemners of mortality and religion. Slaveholders and the abettors of slavery moderate drinkers of alcohol, and permitted to the sacrificing disciples of Jesus; but they may be filled with the worldly-minded and the contemners of mortality and religion. Slaveholders and the abettors are salved to the sacrificing disciples of Jesus and the abettors are salved to the sacrificing disciples of Jesus and the abe imber withdrawn from one of our orthodox church es, and established a new church, solely on account of a want of interest in the old church on the moral

questions in the community, the clergyman going with the liberal party.

When, O when, will religious teachers be like their Divine Master, whom they profess to serve? When will they declare all the counsel of God to their hearers, whether men hear or forbear? ANTI-BACCHUS.

Providence, R. I. Dec. 22, 1840.

WEST WRENTHAM, Dec. 5, 1840. At the quarterly meeting of the West Wrentham Anti-Slavery Society, holden Nov. 30, the following solutions were unanimously adopted; after which, t was voted that they be sent for publication in the Liberator.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the respect shown by our mother country to Mr. Remond, a col-ored delegate from the American Anti-Slavery Soci-cty, and other persons of color; and that it ought to ety, and other persons of color; and that it ought to put to the blush those Americans who feel above ri-ding in a stage, car, or steamhoat, with a colored per-son, or sitting by their side in a house of public wor-

Whereas, The Worcester Baptist Association, a their annual meeting in Westborough, in August last, did take up the subject of slavery, and passed several resolutions thereon, which have been published in the

resolutions thereon, which have been published in the Liberator, of Nov. 20—Therefore, Resolved, That we highly approve the sentiments contained in those resolves, particularly those offer-ed by Prof. Newton, of Waterville, making it the du-ty of all Christians, and especially of all Christian ministers, to inform themselves, and to impart instruc-tion to athers, on this important subject.

ministers, to inform themselves, and to impart instruction to others, on this important subject.

Resolved, That we highly approve the recommendation of the Hon. Thomas Morris, of Ohio, that there
be an Anti-Slavery Convention held at the city of
Washington, during the next session of Congress.

Resolved, That in the recent doings of the Legislature of Vermont, we have another evidence that the
principles of anti-slavery are going down into the
hearts and consciences of the people, and, preparing
the way for its final trimmph. the way for its final triumph.

ELIZA C. WARE, Sec.

MILLBURY, Dec. 19, 1840.

To the Editor of the Liberator : SIR-At a regular meeting of the Female Anti-Sla very Society in Sept. last, the following resolution was passed unanimously in behalf of our beloved and much-abused friend, ABBY KELLEY. Will you please both give it an insertion in your paper? It may have weight with the sensible portion are ignorant of her real character, which has ever been unimpeachable.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with our es-cemed friend and coadjutor, ARBY KELLEY, in the nanifold trials she has to endure for the slave's sake; and, from personal acquaintance, would recommend her to those with whom she is called to labor as one of the ablest advocates of the slave.

In behalf of the Society, ORILLA KENDRICK, Pres. A. B. HUMPHREY, Sec.

The Quincy Railway Company have contracted to

evidence that I stated them falsely, and that I have acted from the reason you assign? I thank you, however, for assigning this, as it exonerates me from being moved by the still baser motives which some individuals, from whose standing in Society and the cause we should expect better things, have seen it expedient to charge upon me. And what is my fault? Why, I have differed from some of you in opinion.

6. You say I 'seem disposed to do as much mischief as possible;' meaning, I suppose, injury to the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society.

Of this you are mistaken; the truth is directly the reverse. If you knew nothing of this matter except what is printed, I should not so much wonder at your statement; but as it is, I do greatly wonder.

7. You give what one who had not seen the Layan.

The green the hamility of their professed Master, who went about, it is said, in coarse garments, and preached in unfinished 'noper chambers,' and was so poor in purse that he had 'not where to lay his head.' How beautifully his 'servants' imitate he humility of their professed Master, who went about, it is said, in coarse garments, and preached in unfinished 'noper chambers,' and was so poor in purse that he had 'not where to lay his head.' How beautifully his 'servants' imitate he humility of their professed Master, who went about, it is said, in coarse garments, and preached in unfinished 'noper chambers,' and was so poor in purse that he had 'not where to lay his head.' How beautifully his 'servants' imitate he humility of their professed Master, who went about, it is said, in coarse garments, and preached in unfinished 'noper chambers,' and was so poor in purse that he had 'not where to lay his head.' How beautifully his 'servants' imitate humility of their professed Master, who went about, it is said, in coarse garments, and preached in unfinished 'noper chambers,' and was so poor in purse that he had 'not where to lay his head.' How beautifully his 'servants' imitate humility of their professed Master, who were about, it is said, 'Corinthian columns, 30 feet in height!' Thus

The rebuke of the Investigator is certainly Record, would understand to be the action of the well merited; but if the paper sees so clearly that such ostentation is not in accordance with the spirit a written communication, and was copied by me into the public letter itself. My remarks upon that action the reader, will see if you will be so good as ligious professors attempt to derive an argument in fato comply with the request which I here present you, vor of skepticism?—Ed. Lib. of the Saviour, why does it throw its sarcasm upon

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 1, 1811,

A New Volume. We commence, this day, the eleventh volume of the

since we unfurled our standard to the breeze. Would to heaven that there were no longer any occasion for it !-that liberty had been proclaimed to all the inhab. itants of the country !-that an end had been put to slavery and the slave trade forever! But, alas more than half a million of victims have been added to the slave population during this brief period, and nearly as many have gone down to the grave and to the bar of God, as swift witnesses against the white in habitants of the land! The solemn question should now be honestly propounded to every soul-Upon whose garments rest the stains of blood? Who has participated in these awful robberies and murders, or onnived at their perpetration? Let the question go round with the same anxiety and sincerity that were displayed by the disciples when Jesus gave the assurance that one of them should betray him-Lord, is it I?' Yet not in vain have we lifted up the ban. ner of emancipation. Hundreds of thousands have rallied under it, determined to 'do or die' for the ab. olition of slavery, and a mighty work of preparation for an approaching jubilee has been accomplished, In less than ten years, we hope to record the final emancipation of every slave now groaning on our soil. We are at least ten years nearer that glorious result than when we commenced our labors. From the post that we fill, occupying the whole field of opons both on the part of our enemy and those who are leagued for his destruction, we testify that, notwithstanding the unhappy divisions that have taken place among those who ought to act together in concert, and the various drawbacks our cause has had to encounter, the friends of equal rights have great reason to rejoice and take conrage. There is no canfor despondency. The commencement of a new volume is a favorable

period to extend the subscription list of the Libera tor; and we hope our friends will make some special efforts to accomplish this desirable object. Let them remember that our enemies are active and powerful, who spare no opportunity to cripple the circulation of our paper; and that correspondent efforts are necessar. ry, on their part, to prevent its extermination. It is needless to add, that the number of subscribers is not sufficient to meet its expenses; for this is probably the case with every anti-slavery journal in the country Those who are disposed to make donations for its sun port can do so with the certainty that their gifts will be faithfully applied, as a more honorable or trustworthy committee cannot be found in the land, than is entrusted with the pecuniary concerns of our establishment. The names of such men as Francis Jack son, Ellis Gray Loring, Samuel Philbrick, Edmund Quincy, and William Bassett, are a sufficient guaranty that the paper is under the very best supervision We offer our grateful thanks to the committee for their generous co-operation during the past year, They are not the men to need from us a multiplicity of words.

Whatever else may be said of the Liberator, its claims to editorial impartiality, independence and magnanimity have not been invalidated. Its constowards opponents has been liberal beyond that of any other journal in the country. Whatever the enemies of the anti-slavery cause have written to retard its progress, we have been careful to publish. On the abject of non-resistance, we are constantly on the watch to collect all that we can find in our numerous exchange papers against the doctrine, to lay it before our readers, and almost always without note or co ment This is also the course we have pursued in regard to the recent Sabbath Convention, and to whatever unpopular opinions we hold and avow. Is not this a paculiarity which appertains to no other period ical so fully as to the Liberator in the whole world: The following extract is from a letter received from

a venerable and highly esteemed member of the Society of Friends residing in Philadelphia :

'I hope the Liberator may be supported by the friends of freedom, long after every fetter has fallen from every slave in our land of professed light, libert and law: for I know of very few if any editors, escept that of the Liberator, who stand upon independent ground, prepared to speak out at all times, i high places and low places, without fear, favor or a fection. I am very solicitous that it may be supported by subscription, and many more of a similar character added to it; for if there is not righteousness enough in the United States to support one free and independent press, then, truly, the advocates for freemended by one of the Lord's prophets, in ancient time between the porch and the altar, saying, ' Spare thy people, oh Lord, and give not thine heritage to to proach.' So much of the paper as has been taken up with the peace question has been truly satisfactory to me, fully believing as I do that the principles set forth and practised by Jesus Christ are essential to salvation, and that all must come to be governed by the same principle and spirit that were in Jesus, before we can have any substantial claim to happiness her in time, or a well-grounded hope of eternal rest, when the wicked cease from troubling, and the west soul will forever be at rest. I hope I shall be able send a few more subscribers before long. A though the popular sentiment of this neighborhood pro-slavery, yet I think it is changing in favor of the poor oppressed, down-trodden slave.

The Greenfield Gazette and Mercury, of this week, contains the following panegyric-for such we regard it, coming from that quarter:

GARRISON AND THE LIBERATOR .- Mr. Grew, Philadelphia, has withdrawn his subscription the Liberator, on account of the unchristian ments advocated in it. The withdrawal is a nied by an able article, giving his reasons for the number in this section, we believe, is increwho think as Mr. Grew does, that the paper is heretical in its character, and unworthy the of a Christian community. The no-human ment, and the women's rights doctrines adve it, Garrison will eventually find to his cost, lieve, is no go among the intelligent citizens sachusetts. They will not act with him.

Far different is the estimate of our labors made b our bro. Myrick in the following article, from Cazenovia Herald:

The last number of this pioneer anti-slavery odical contains a long article from the pen of ithy editor, in which he says that the Libert almost completed its tenth volume. In the referred to, bro. Garrison briefly surveys the field where, for ten long years, he has stri fought for the liberty of the colored race. It sketches some of the most potent difficulti-been compelled to encounter, and at the her front rank he places the opposition which he ceived from professed fliends. Strange, that great and good reform in this ill-fated we those who are chosen of God as his agents the way, and break up the fallow-ground after the enterprise becomes successful and & merous adherents, receive the greatest (2) merous adherents, receive the greatest A from those who have been aroused. from those who have been aroused, convice-verted through their instrumentality. Bu, th has been from Paul down to the present pelod thus we have reason to expect it will be a universally, become perfected in Christ Juns b spirit of holiness.

spirit of holiness.

Br. Garrison is charged with being tincired winfidel principles. It is true that he differ in surform the principles is true that he differ in surform the principles with a most singular method of giving a practical end stration of his infidelity. I doubt whether Saw is tration of his infidelity. I doubt whether Saw is highly gratified with such an exhibition Amail the storms and bastle, I sincerely hope hat the Liberator' will outlive all its opposition, a lite tor be cheered with the glorious sight of 3,000 mis now enslayed countrymen, rising up all the tor be cheered with the glorious sight of 3 his now enslaved countrymen, rising up dignity of free citizens of republican American

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ON THE NEW YEAR. Now let there he on earth an end of sin, And all contention cease throughout the world; The glorious reign of holiness begin, And Satan's empire to the dust be hurled! Let Pence, at last, a final victory win ! Let War's red banner be forever furled ! Resolve, mankind! to love and bless each other; Forget each hateful caste, each jarring creed; Rehold in every man a friend and brother, And minister to him as he hath need. Are ye not children of a common Father ? Then to His will implicitly give heed: So crime and poverty shall disappear,

And perfect bliss shall crown each new-born year!

THE HAPPY NEW YEAR. Oh! who has not felt, when a new year is born, A glow of delight running over his frame? When loved ones are waiting its earliest dawn, To wish him a happy new year with the same Oh say, are there those in this land on whose ear Ne'er sounded the greeting, -a happy new year? Methiaks of a people who sigh when the light Has ushered to being another long year; A year on whose bosom no moment is bright, Whose nightly returnings bring sorrow and fear.
Then think ye it strange that they hold it not dear, Nor we come with gladness our happy new year Methinks of the millions, who measure with pain Each wearisome round of the annual sun; Whose pleasure is bondage, whose profit a chain, Whose hopes the dark grave when their journey

Then think ye it strange that they mark with a tear The birth of their sad, but our happy new year? New-England! far over thy valleys and hills The spirit of Freedom is winging her way; With peace, health, and plenty, thy measure she fills, And knowledge and virtue rejoice in her sway. Then pity the bondman-his sorrowing hear; And wish him a chainless and happy new year. HANDYER, Dec. 25, 1840.

Tenth District.

The election for a Representative to Congress, in the Tenth District, will take place on the 10th instant. The regular candidates are Nathaniel B. Borden, (whig.) and Heary Williams, (democratic.) The third party 'candidate is George W. Johnson, a new organizationist, we suppose-for we have never heard of him as an abolitionist, until recently. The 'Abobhonist' is making strenuous efforts once more to prevent a choice; and to effect this object, new organi yation has mustered as many clerical politicians as possible to harangue the people of the District, in op-position to the claims of Mr. Borden—to wit— Rev. Mr. Phelps, 'Rev. Mr. Torrey, 'Rev. Mr. Lee,' Rev Joshua Leavitt,' and we know not how many more of the same cloth. To carry out the farce to the height of the ridiculous, a ' prize banner ' is to be given, by some of the seceders from the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society, to the town which shall give the highest number of votes for Johnson !! We not believe that any clear-sighted, reflecting, sagacious friend of the anti-slavery cause will be caught by any such trick or device. The opposition to the election of Mr. Borden assumes the guise of uncompromising abolitionism; but, in our opinion, it mainly rows out of the fact, that Mr. B. is a Vice President of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and also President of the Fall River Society-and, of course, has no sympathy with that sectarian faction which is seeking to excite an Ishmaelitish spirit in the antislavery ranks. When the plotters against the unity of our enterprise-the men who have resorted to every kind of misrepresentation to accomplish their disorganizing purpose—the Vandal enemies of the broad platform of human rights-the seceders from old contational abolitionism-when such men pretend to e jealous of the integrity, and anxious for the success of the anti-slavery cause, to the sacrifice of all other considerations, he must be shallow indeed who can be duped by their political artifices.

Though we regret that Mr. Borden voted in favor of the election of Harrison and Tyler, and, with our views of duty, think that in so doing he departed from the true anti-slavery standard, yet we are not disposed to abandon him any more than we are such men as George Bradburn of Nantucket, and John Rankin of Ohio, both of whom committed the same error, tho' their reasoning was different from our own, but whose intentional fidelity to our cause is unquestionable. We therefore hope Mr. Borden will be elected.

The Liberty Bell.

We advise all our anti-slavery friends in this quarer, who wish to make a beautiful and acceptable New Year's gift to any of their acquaintance, to purchase copies of the LIBERTY BELL, for 1841. It has been get up with elegance and taste; and its contents are much above mediocrity. The first article in it is on England and America, from the pen of the Rev. Benjamin Godwin of England, a name that stands high on the anti-slavery lists on both sides of the Atlantic. Its spirit is excellent, its style uncommonly pure, its award to both countries impartial, and its appeal persuasive and eloquent. The other contributers are Pierpont, Bowring, Mr. and Mrs. Child, Maria W. Chapman, Harriet Martineau, Eliza Lee Follen, Harriet Winslow, Anne W. Weston, Henrietta Sargent, Edmund Quincy, Wendell Phillips, W. L. Garrison, &c. The essay on the London Convention is from the pen of Lady Byron. There is a stirring poetical effusion without signature, entitled ' The Trump of Jubilee, the author of which is understood to be a younger brother of C. C. Burleigh, a poet of uncommon promise. For some poetical selections from this uscful minual, see our last column. Other extracts will be given bereafter.

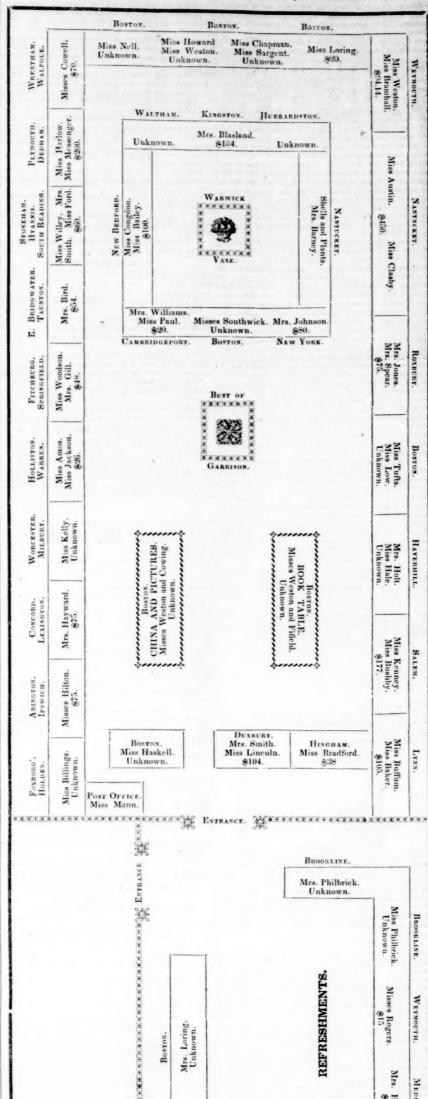
The Fair and Soiree.

The minute and graphic account of the Massachu setts Anti-Slavery Fair and Soirce, held in this city last week, from the pen of Mrs. Chapman, which we have placed in another column, renders it wholly needless for us to go over the same ground. Nothing is gained, but much lost, by attempting to gild refined gold or paint the lily. Suffice it to say, that the most singuine expectations have been greatly surpassed; or, notwithstanding our anti-slavery divisions, and the holding of a rival Fair in this city a short time since, under false colors, the total amount received, it will be perceived by the acknowledgement of the Treasurer of the State Society, was upwards of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS-a larger sum by five hundred dollars than was ever received on a similar occa sion. Truly, in zeal, in labor, in self sacrifice, in fiteless activity, the anti-slavery women of the Comealth leave the men far in the back ground. They deserve more encomiums than it would be easy to find room to bestow.

The Soirce was, in fact, the first ' World's Conven tion' that the world has ever seen. It was a complete realization of the anti-slavery Idea of Humani--all distinctions of complexion, caste, party, dearlon, and sex, were forgotten; and a more delightful spectacle, or pleasurable occasion, it has nevbeen our happiness to witness. All present seemed to have been drawn into one spirit, and their joy was complete. The crowded assembly was addressed in the most animated and pleasing manner by Ellis Gray Loring, George Bradburn, Cyrus Pierce, Samuel J. May, J. V. Himes, Thomas Jinnings, C. M. Burleigh, M. W. Chapman, and others; and so deeply interested were all present, that the assembly did not break up till one o'clock in the morning. Mrs. Chapman took notes of the several speeches; but, in consequence of her absence from the country, we regret to by that we shall not be able to furnish our readers

MARRIBURD' HALL,

On the Days of the Massachusetts Anti Slavery Fair, Dec. 1840.



the crowds who came to purchase, the heart-felt affection for each other, and is the ardent devotedness and from an unknown hand.

to the eves of those who love our cause.

came Roxbury and Salem, Haverhill and Lynn, and it would be difficult to say which presented the most attractive features of usefulness and beauty to the the mingled crosses of England and Scotland, and

Fair. There was Hingham, with its wooden ware, by Isaac Winslow and Abby Southwick.
and finely wrought muslin; there was Duxbury, with

The Book table was a great attraction, and the

Massachusetts Auti-Slavery Fair of 1840. | a flock of sheep, aprons, caps, frills without end, drew This seventh annual effort for the extension of the a crowd around its table. A variety of beautiful artiprinciples of freedom has been, in the quantity of cles from Worcester and the neighboring towns, were goods contributed, the amount of the sales, the num- likewise displayed here. A box of butter from Mr. bers engaged in it from various parts of the country, Child, and of beet sugar candy from Mrs. Child, were

fidelity to the cause, the most encouraging and strengthening, the most brilliant and successful of all.

The Marlborough Hall presented a cheering sight ticipated in the pleasure. Here, for instance, was the eyes of those who love our cause.

More than forty towns were active on the occasion. Those who bought them felt free to do so, knowing in sending liberal donations of articles, and from most that they only were responsible, and that no one who of them came in person, devoted friends of the cause; disapproved need purchase, and holding themselves men and women who have felt that to spend and be ready to hear every argument in favor of Grahamism spent in the service of Freedom is gain unspeakable. A plan of the Hall has been affixed to give at a glance abstemious neighbors might feel called to utter. o the absent friends, an idea of the arrangements on These latter could supply and purchase useful and nethe occasion. At the head of the host stood Nantuck-cessary articles only, and still enjoy the company ct; unrivalled, whether in the profusion, beauty and aid of their friends in the anti-slavery cause.

variety of her offering. Coral and shells, spermaceti castings, all manner of rich quilted and comfortable given and received with equal good feeling. The work, Sandwich Island manufactures and curiosities, strong union of heart upon the principles of Free-all arranged and managed with a taste and exacti-dom overcame all sectarian prejudice, and all narrowtude that charmed every beholder. \$450 was the minded intolerance, and the overwhelming feeling fair valuation of her donation to the cause. Next was one of union for the extinction of slavery. How-

purchaser. The three different models of cottages, yonder the insignia of New-York at the Massachu-of beautiful architectural proportion and perfect finish, setts Anti-Slavery Fair. Under the English banner on a scale of a quarter of an inch to a foot, were a is arranged the valuable and valued present of Eliza-great attraction toward the Lynn table, where, after both Pease, to the Boston and Lynn Women's Socihaving admired the ornamental, the purchaser found eties. Abundant as was the supply, comprising sev every variety of shoe and morocco work, executed eral tea and breakfast services, and every variety of with a neatness which secured constant custom. The highly finished work-baskets of Salem, the sparkling posed of. There also were placed many of the new bead-work of Haverhill, the fur and silk work of Rox-styles of foreign articles, selected in various parts of bury, added much to the beauty and receipts of the Europe for the Fair, by Wendell and Ann Phillips,

its unrivalled needle-work; Foxborough and Wren- thanks of the friends are due to Amelia Opic, Dr. tham, with their straw manufacture ; Weymouth, with Channing, Anne Knight, and others, for valuable pre quilted silk bonnets and muff bags; and Abington, sents of their works on the subject of slavery. The with its supplies for the wardrobe. Concord and opportunity afforded by the Fair for the introduction Lexington came with light hands and heavy purses, of anti-slavery publications for the first time, to the Their market had been made before they came, and attention of great numbers, makes it a most valuable their funds were applied by their request to the Lib-erty Bell. Plymouth came in strength. \$104 was much was accomplished. The Liberty Bell, the the valuation of its donation, and yet it had but just friends who have contributed to its publication will devoted \$80 to the promulgation of anti-slavery prin- be glad to know, was extensively circulated. The ciples at home. They are, indeed, abolitionists at authors' names are affixed to all the articles, except Plymouth. Kingston was honored by its liberality; two; but the Massachusetts abolitionists will recogiron enslings of toys, utensils for dolls' kitchens, ta- nize the tones of the boy-bard of Connecticut, who bourets, and a vast variety of small articles, tastefully will be a poet if he lives. For the other nameless ar arranged upon a Christmas tree, a shepherd boy with ticle on the London Convention, methinks 'we do

know the fine Roman hand.' 'Is it not by Lady By-1 ron? we are asked by all who know of her interest in education, and her school of a hundred children at her own expense, one of whom is made more wel-come than the rest, because she would prove she 'mislikes him not for his complexion, the shadowed livery of the burnished sun. We cannot deny it to be from her, though we hold her request to publish it without her name as sacred, there being no time to re-

quest her to revoke it. The Utilitarian must have been satisfied with the Fair, and so must the lover of the beautiful in art. Soap and candles with bust and picture-artist-like sketches in pencil, and children's sleds and chairs-Flower seeds and potatoes, beautiful plants and turnips, warm bed clothing, and expensively wrought linen, combined together for the promotion of the cause. The jewelry of the friends who have renounced it for their own wearing, for the sake of the cause, was here presented for sale, and purchased by those who have not yet advanced to the position of renunciation. But anti-slavery principles exert a powerful influence! They make a pleasure of what works to the world a sacrifice. Like the old earl of Peterborough, after having done all that occurs to rate account. them, the true abolitionist says, 'Is there nothing else? I love renouncing.'

What a training are the Fairs, to the younger members of the cause! How are the co-operative facul-

Among the curious articles which attracted much admiration, were a miniature sloop of war, presented by Mr. Grover, a jewel case and work box from Nan-

The medal of the American Anti-Slavery Society, offered in Boston, for the first time at the ran, is made beautiful. The face is the emblematical vignette design of the Standard, liberty supported by religion, bearing the support of the Standard, liberty supported by religion, bearing the support of the Standard, liberty supported by religion, bearing the support of ing the banner of the Society,—' without compromise, without concealment.' On the tablet, borne by religion, are the words, ' the truth shall make you free.' Round the figures is the inscription-

Immediate emancipation. 'There are more than 2,500,000 slaves in the United States.' 'American Anti-Slavery Society instituted Dec.

of moral purity to moral corruption; the destruction of error by the potency of truth; the overthrow of prejudice by the power of love; and the abolition of Mr. Bishop's Letter slavery by the spirit of repentance .- Vide Declaration of Sentiments.

Around this runs the inscription-

tion of slavery. Our trust for victory is solely in God.' In the centre, surrounded by Boston, Cambridgeport, New Bedford, Nantucket and Kingston, was placed a beautiful model of the Warwick vase, in moss, standing on what seemed a white marble slab, and relieved against the upper end of the Hall. The representatives of each town were grouped together under the old armorial bearings of its name, an arrangement which was of signal use in preventing mistake and confusion. Anti-slavery mottoes and scriptural injunctions spoke from the walls and tables. All the proceedings were in the spirit of the day, the memorable 22d of Dec. the 220th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims. Work-bags were executed in memorial of the occasion, bearing a copper plate cograving of the snowy reach of hills, which met the eyes of our progenitors as they landed. In the distance is soon the May-flower, and in the front are gathered the fathers, under a temporary shelter, which Massasoit is seen approaching. The Spenserian standard in this State. Another murder has been committed in this State. It is stated that the body of Mr. R. R. R. at found near Johnsonburgh, was found near Jugtown, (Warren county,) deposited under a coffin where another person had been buried previously. The appearance of the grave created under a coffin where another person had been buried previously. The papearance of the grave created under a coffin where another person had been buried previously. The papearance of the grave created under a coffin where another person had been buried previously. The papearance of the grave created under a coffin where another person had been buried previously. The another person had been buried previously. The papearance of the grave created under a coffin where another person had been buried previously. The another person had been buried previously. The same deprevent of the grave created under a coffin where another person had been buried previously. The papearance of the grave created under a coffin where another person had been buried previously. The another person had been buried previously. The same another person had been buried previously. The same another person had been buried previously. The same found of the complete previously. The papearance of the grave created under a coffin where another person had been buried pr

the highest style of art, and with the broad, strong

aged \$500 per day—in all TWO THOUSAND AND ONE DOLLARS. It would be difficult to describe ONE DOLLARS. It would be difficult to describe the satisfaction of the friends in making this gift of the season to the cause of freedom. It has been suffering for funds, and is so still. But it is a joyful thing to be able to pay the just dues of some of those who went into the field more than a year since, when the cause was attacked by secturism in the cloak of a dun, and appropriated every cent of the collections to the payment of the pledge to the American Society, thereby compelling those of its treacherous members who sought to make it the mere appendage of a prowho sought to make it the mere appendage of a proslavery church, to appear in their true position.

The whole movement, of which that Society is the central point, is less an organization than the symbol of righteousness and truth on the subject of Freedom. Long may the movement deserve to exist

The whole movement, of which that Society is series of cruelties, by her mistress, the wife of Ignatius corpse had been placed in the coffin, when the report went out, and an inquest resulted in its confirmation. The woman is in prison.—Nexark Daily Adv. on every measure in the cause.

THE SOIREE.

THE SOIREE.

The social gathering of the friends, at the invitation of the Managers, on Christmas evening, formed a happy termination of the business and festivity of the week. Two hundred and fifty happier faces were seldom met. There was no expense incurred to diminish the receipts of the Pair. The simple were seldom met. There was no expense incurred to diminish the receipts of the Fair. The simple and elegant entertainment, with all its arrangements, was the free gift and effected by the cheerful exertions of the friends of the cause in and around the city. There was no hired service. The friends of the cause delighted to serve each other. There was no distinction of color; and beautiful it was to see the white man forget his narrow and miserable prejudices, and the colored man his wrongs, while their long silenced voices gathered round the same festive board in social and spiritual communion. Not since the introduction of slave labor in our country have the race of pale, proud Caucasus so repented itself in the sight of the world of its wrongs to Africa. The hour of the Slave's freedom is nigh, when human sensibilities are awakened to the fact that the injured race from whom he springs are men and brethren.

Samuel J. May, having directed the thoughts of the company to the Giver of Freedom and every other the Liberia Herald of September 30:

Escape. Captain Munroe, of the American schooner Kathleen, informs us that the brig Viper made a successful escape from New Cess, about ten days ago, with six hundred and eighty slaves. This vessel was formerly called the 'Volladore,' and about 8 years ago brought a load of emigrants to this place.

good, by an expression of gratitude and praise for the delightful circumstances under which it was gath; ered together, Mr. Garrison, at the request of the Managers, took the President's chair at the supportable. Conversation went on with animation, till an hour having elapsed, Mr. Garrison addressed the

After singing the following hymn, written for another occasion, the assembly retired:

No boastful chorus now shall rise
To thee, Almighty God;
Our song shall be the captive's cries
Beneath the oppressor's rod.

Oh hear them, Thou that hearest prayer, Oh, hear them, God above;

And oh, the oppressor's heart prepare To obey the law of love.

Oh, bear, &c.

They touch our shores, their shackles fall ; '-Old England's glorious atrain :— What answer from this land of thrall?— The clankings of the chain.

And must these clankings rend the skies, Where we have full control? Must still the captive's plaints arise In our own Capital?

Oh, hear &c. May the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair, which will occur during the Christmas week of 1841, be as prosperous in all its results, and contribute as effectually for the promotion of the Anti-Slavery cause, as

To the large number of individuals who assisted the Fair by donations of money and articles, or in nny other way, the Managers would return their most sincere thanks, trusting that a more particular acknowledgment will be excused. Multitudes of articles

> MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN. For the Committee.

How to celebrate the New Year.

bers of the cause! How are the co-operative faculties educated and improved! It is one of the greatest attainments of human beings to be able to help each other effectually; and in no place is the art to be learned as it is in the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair.

Among the curious articles which attracted much meeting at Groton almost proved a total failure, in consequence of the high political excitement raging at that period. That excitement has now passed away, tucket, valued at \$25 each, Christmas bags and boxes, and they have no excuse for remaining at home. We shall be at the meeting with other friends from Boston, The medal of the American Anti-Slavery Society, offered in Boston, for the first time at the Fair, is most beautiful. The face is the emblematical vignette design and women larger than we have ever yet witnessed

Henry G. Chapman and Lady.

These widely known and much respected friends embarked for Hayti on Monday morning last,-the health of Mr. Chapman being in a somewhat precarious state. He has been advised by his physician to seek a warmer climate during this inclement season; and they have wisely chosen Hayti in which to make a temporary sojourn. The good wishes and fervent The reverse is a quotation from the document writ- prayers of thousands will go with them. The absence ten by Mr. Garrison, and adopted by the founders of the American Society, as follows:

One of Mrs. Chapman will be severely felt in this Commonwealth. Where, indeed, in this nation, will it Our measures shall be such only as the opposition not be felt? We could better spare a hundred pick-

Mr. Bishop's Letter.

We alluded, last week, to a letter published by Mr. Bishop in the Lynn Record, respecting the operations of the Massachusetts A. S. Society; and we spoke Our object is the peaceful, speedy and total abolichief-making,' without any reference to the motives of the writer. Mr. Bishop has requested us to publish The Hall was tastefully decorated with evergreen. a letter of explanation, which may be found in the preceding page; but we are compelled to postpone our remarks upon the whole subject until a future number.

ITEMS.

gathered the fathers, under a temporary shelter, which Massasoit is seen approaching. The Spenserian stanzabeneath is from John Pierpont. [See our last page.] Clevenger's fine bust of Garrison occupied the lower centre of the hall. Against the first pillar stood the St. Catherine of Tiepolo. The graceful and sweet, though pensive experssion of the countenance is in the highest style of art, and with the broad, strong

shadow, and the depth of the back ground, are the conception and execution of a master.

The attendance of visitors was numerous and constant. Boston seemed pleased with the Fair, and showed it was so by the amount of its purchases. The hall was opened four days, and the receipts averaged \$500 per day—in all TWO THOUSAND AND ONE DOLLARS. It would be difficult to describe

A colored girl has been barbarously murdered, by

in this visible shape. Its newspapers may be tricked out of its hands, its dissolution be desperately attempted, its pecuniary resources cut off; but while its free spirit lives, that spirit will burst forth bright and clear on every emergency, and supply, by more and more strenuous exertion, the means for carrying on every measure in the cause.

Murder. On Saturday morning last, a man named Johnson, about 62 years old, was found murdered in an out building, adjoining a dwelling house in Fifth street, in the district of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia. A man named Heffron, who occupied a part of the same house with Johnson, is strongly suspected of being the murderer. It is supposed that Johnson had a large sum of money in his possession at the time.

Death by Freezing. On Saturday last, just before night, the daughter of George Tooker, of Hog Neek, aged eight years, ran out to slide on the ice, which covered a mud hole, not far from the house, when the ice gave way and she sank in the mud, her head and hands only being above the ice, where she was found the next morning.—Sag Harbor Corrector.

Sudden Death. We learn from the Frederick Herald, that William Carleton, Esq. Register of the Corporation of that city, while running with an engine company, on an alarm of fire, on Tuesday last, fell, and expired almost immediately—as was supposed from the rapture of a blood vessel.

hour having clapsed, Mr. Garrison addressed the assembly.

Census of Rhode Island. The entire population of the State is 108,837, being a gain of 11,641 since 1830. Jinnings, Evans, Himes, Pierce, Burleigh and Meilen. The persons over 20 years of age who are unable to read and write, number 1690, and are mostly foreign and write number 1690, and are mostly foreign. read and write, number 1000, and are mostly oreginers. Three persons are over one hundred years of age, two white and one colored, all females. The whole has been carefully made up from the original documents, by John S. Harris, Esq. Deputy Marshall.

The value of agricultural crops and stocks is estimated at \$3,275,750.—Providence Journal.

Accident. A lady by the name of Wallack was knocked down, on Thursday afternoon, in Washington street, by a carriage, and had one of her legs broken below the knec.—Boston Times.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT Of Money received into the Treasury of the Massachu-setts A. S. Society, from December 1st, to December

26, 1840.

Nantucket—Weekly Con. Eliza Barney,
Kingston—do. do. F. Drew, §6 21; Monthly Concert, 2 79;
Rehoboth—Eliza Bliss,
Dorchester—A. S. Society, pledge at Worcester
by R. Clapp,
Plymouth—Weekly Con., Wm. P. Ripley,
Townsend—do. do. Lucy Gates,
A donation from Sydney Southworth,
Nantucket—Weekly Con., Eliza Barney,
Concord—do. do. Mrs. Heyward,
Kingston—do. do. Sarah W. Thomas,
Abington—do. do. Eliza Niles,
Wreatham—do. do.
West Wrentham—do. do.

West Wrentham—do. do.

West Wrentham—do. do. 26, 1840. A donation from Sydney Southworth,

Nantucket—Weekly Con., Eliza Barney, 14 72

Concord—do. do. Mrs. Heyward, 5 25

Kingston—do. do. Sarah W. Thomas, 50

Abington—do. do. Gliza Niles, 2 00

Wrentham—do. do. Abner Belcher, 600

West Wrentham—do. do. do. Go. Taunton—do. do. Wm. Cooper, 24 00

Milton—do. do. Wm. Cooper, 24 00

Milton—do. do. Nelson Carpenter, 4 76

Fozboro and Mansfield—do. Warren Billings, 5 10

Scittaate—Weekly Con. Anson Robbins, 20

Rehoboth—do. do. Amanda Bliss, 20

Danners New Mills—do. J. D. Black, 1 00

Weymouth—do. do. L. Dean, 17 00

Milton—do. do. L. Dean, 5 32

Salem—do. do. L. Dean, 5 00

Holden—Charles and Sybill H. White pledge at Worcester Convention, Oct. 1840, 5 00

Managers of Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair, 2,001 21

Cambridgeport—Weekly Con. Miss Farwell, 2 25

Collection at Kingston, after an address by Mr. Garrison, 14 61

\$2,217 46 HENRY G. CHAPMAN,

Treas. Mass. A. S. Society. Boston, Dec. 26, 1840.

Remittances hereafter to be forwarded to Samuel Philbrick, who will act as Treasurer in my absence. HENRY G. CHAPMAN.

NOTICES.

Ninth Annual Meeting of the Mass. A. S. Society.

The ninth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society will be holden in the city of Boston, on WEDNESDAY, January 27, 1841, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will continue through that and the subsequent day. It is hoped that it will be the largest and most important anti-slavery gathering ever hold in the Commonwealth. Auxiliary societies are requested to take early action in reference to it, and to appoint strong delegations. 'Come, as the FRANCIS JACKSON, Pres.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Sec'ry.

TP Editors friendly to the cause of equal and im-partial liberty are respectfully requested to copy the above Notice into their columns.

NON-RESISTANT MEETING.

NON-RESISTANT MEETING.

The friends of Christ's kingdom are requested (by a vote of friends of non-resistance, present after the close of the Temperance and Anti-Slavery Conventions, Sept. 10, in this town,) to meet in convention at Concord, N. H. on Thursday, the 31st day of December, 1840, and Friday, January 1st, 1841, (longer if necessary) to discuss the holy principles of non-resistance, or Christ's law for overcoming enemies,—and to form a New-Hampshire Non-Resistant Society, auxiliary to the New-England Non-Resistant Society, if thought best.

Among the questions that will come before the Convention for discussion, will be the following

Is buman life at the disposal of man or any combi-

Is human government a christian institution?

Can a Christian hold an office, or vote for any man to hold an office in any human government that recognizes the right of man to take the life of his broth-

er man?

All men, women and children, who feel or desire to feel an interest in the promises of God to his only son Jesus, contained in the 2d Psalm, and other places in the holy Bible or chart of man's liberties, responsibility and destiny, are invited to come to, and take a part in this Convention, to be held in Concord, N. H., on Thursday, 31st of Dec. 1840, at the Town Hall, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN B. CHANDLER.

Concord, December 10, 1840.

From the Cazenovia Herald.

A CALL,

To all who are really desirous of coming at the truth as it is in Jesus, upon the following subject, to wit: The true Christian Sabbath, Christian Church, and Christian Ministry.

Church, and Christian Ministry.

The undersigned, deeming a proper understanding of these subjects to be vitally essential in accelerating or retarding the kingdom of God on earth; and believing that, as a people, we are too little inclined to investigate for ourselves, but are in the extremely dangerous habit of taking for granted what custom and tradition have handed down to us; take this mode of inviting all lovers of truth, irrespective of party, sector sex, to meet at Port Byron, Cayuga Co., at precisely 12 o'clock, M., on Wednesday, the 20th of January next, for the purpose of discussing, in the spirit of christian love, christian candor, and christian forbearance, the topics above named. We therefore invite all who feel interested in these vital topics, to 'search the scriptures diligently,' and if possible ascertain how these institutions were regarded by Christ and his apostles, then come up to our assembly and put forth the words given them.

[Signed by Thomas M'Clintock, of Waterloo, Sen-

[Signed by Thomas M'Clintock, of Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y.; Henry Brewster, Le Roy, Genesee Co., and sixteen others, male and female, of other counties.]

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORFOLK COUN-TY A. S. SOCIETY.

TY A. S. SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Norfolk Co. Anti-Slavery Society, for choice of officers and other business,
will be held at Dedham in the Town House, on
Wednesday, the 20th of Jan. 1841, at 9 o'clock, A. M.
Town societies are requested to send full delegations.
Friends everywhere are cordially invited to be with
us. Mr. Garrison and other friends are expected to
he present.

be present.

JOSIAH V. MARSHALL, Rec. Sec.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

A Quarterly meeting of the above Society will be held at the Middlesex Hotel, in Concord, on Friday, January 1st, 1841, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

It is hoped that every town in the county will be represented at this meeting. Friends of the slave, of freedom, of equal rights, and all who claim to be human, will you not come and join your counsel in devising the best means to rid our country of the curse of slavery? To one, and all, we say, come. Able advocates of the cause may be expected to be present.

HARRIS COWDRY, Sec.

Acton, Dec. 8th, 1840.

Acton, Dec. 8th, 1840.

SOCIAL ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS.

A series of anti-slavery meetings will be holden in different sections of the city during the winter months, at private houses, which those desiring information on the subject are cordially invited to attend. The first will be at H. B. Loruge's, 2, Madison-street, Monday Evening, 4th instant.

Boston, January 1, 1841.

ADELPHIC UNION.

The lecture on Tucsday evening, January 5th, at he Smith School-Room, will be delivered by Mr. the Smith School-Room, will be delivered by Milliam M. Chace.
Subject—Phrenology not Fatalism.
To commence at 7 o'clock.
JOEL W. LEWIS, President.
WILLIAM C. NELL, Sec. pro tem.

MARRIED—On the 17th ult, by Rev. J. C. Bengan, Mr. John Winston, of Boston, to Miss Mary H. Swan, of Newburyport. DIED,

In Andover, on Monday last, Mrs. Dolly About, wife of Isanc Abbott, aged 32 years. In the death of Mrs. A. religion has lost one of its brightest ornaments—the anti-slavery cause, a firm and ardent friend—the neighborhood where she resided, a useful member—and society generally, one whose feet were always ready to run on errands of mercy, and contribute to its elevation. Mrs. Abbott was a member of the Andover Female Anti-Slavery Society, and has attended several moetings of the Essex County Women's Anti-Slavery Conference. She lived beloved, and died lamented by all who knew her. The righteous hath hope in his death.

WILLIAM BASSETT.

PROCEEDINGS of the Society of Friends, in the case of William Bassett. Just published, and for sale at 25, Cornbill, and by J. N. BUFFUM, Lynn. Jan. 1.

From the Liberty Bull. PLYMOUTH ROCK. BY JOHN PIERPONT.

Escaped from all the perils of the sea-. Storms, shoals, the angry and engulfing waves-Here stand we, on a savage shore,-all free-Thy freemen, Lord! and not of man the slaves! Here will we toil and serve thee, till our graves On these bleak hills shall open. When the blood Thou pourest now, so warm, along our veins Shall westward flow, till Mississippi's flood Gives to our children's children his broad plains, Ne'er let them wear, O God, or forge a bondman's

December 5th, 1840.

From the same. TO THE AMERICAN ABOLITIONISTS. BY JOHN BOWRING.

We pleaded in the negro's cause, Fought for his liberties and laws, While million voices sung applause, The many 'gainst the few : Yours is a harder task, to lead Few against many; but the meed Of nobler strife and bolder deed

Oun fathers and your fathers bore The spirit-stirring strife of yore, Our shores flung on your welcoming shore, The patriot-pilgrims' sail :-And ye are worthy of the name, And the bright ancestry ye claim; The same the sires-the sons the same-Hail! brothers! bail! Westminster, (England,) June16, 1840.

> From the same. SONNET.

BY MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN. A little child! and yet he spake as one Having authority of God to pour The living words of liberty before The wise and prudent, till his life was done. Oh, in that hour a nobler day begun!

And all who would the broken heart restore, Or open wide the bondman's prison door, Are brethren of that well-beloved Son. His spirit is upon them when they preach Liberty to the captive, and unbind By the free utterance of the word they teach The spirits of long manacled mankind. They thank thee, Father! that thou hast revealed Thy counsels unto babes, though aged eyes are sealed

From the same.

SONNET TO LIBERTY. They tell me, LIBERTY! that, in thy name, I may not plead for all the human race; That some are born to bondage and disgrace, Some to a heritage of woe and shame,
And some to power supreme, and glorious fame: With my whole soul, I spurn the doctrine base, And, as an equal brotherhood, embrace All people, and for all fair freedom claim! Know this, O man! whate'er thy earthly fate-GOD NEVER MADE A TYRANT, NOR A SLAVE: Woe, then, to those who dare to desecrate His glorious image !- for to all Hx gave Eternal rights, which none may violate; And by a mighty hand th' oppressed HE yet shall save. Boston, Dec. 14, 1840.

> From the same. SONNETS. BY ANNE WARREN WESTON.

> > 1.

The chiming of the distant bell comes borne On the faint wings of the flower-laden air; It breaks the stillness of the Sabbath morn, And summons to the rites of praise and prayer But I no more may in that worship share, No longer bend at that familiar shrine The altar that my heart hath deemed so fair Is lit no longer by a light divine. No prayer goes upward from you temple high. For the deliverance of the trampled slave ! His cruel wrongs, his bitter destiny, In you proud courts may no remembrance erave. From such a spot my heart in sorrow turns, And for a purer, holier worship burns. 11.

What though my footsteps may not press the floor, crate to Thee And though I may not mid the crowd adore, Yet Father! wilt thou not your hafe to me The beauty of thy holiness to see,-And on the glory of thy face to gaze With heart alike from pride and passion free, As though the proudest dome that man could raise Were witness to the sacrifice I bring?

Were mine own heart for Thee a temple meet, The praises through the loftiest roofs that ring, Would not be incense in thy sight more sweet, Than its unuttered worship. Father, hear, And in my inmost heart thine altar rear Sunday morning, in the country, June, 1840.

> From the same. AN INVOCATION.

BY HENEISTTA SARGENT. Oh, may we, like the Lily fair, a lowly lot adorn, Our virtues rise like Sharon's Rose above the crown of thorn !

Though seas of grief around us roll, O, let the pear be there; Let Faith and Truth about us shine above the Diamond's glare.

And let our song of praise ascend-O, let it rise above The lark's sweet warbling from the cloud, a strain of praise and love,

And may we by the Spirit's power the galling chain unbind. And free the wasting captive's frame, and free the

heaven-born mind. Oh! be their blessed mission ours, who freedom

Who lead the blind in lofty faith, where Siloa's foun

tains flow, Who wake the dead in sin, to hear strange words life and truth ! So mount, my soul, like eagles mount, and thus re

new thy youth!

LIBERTY.

There is a spirit working in the world, Like to a silent subterranean fire; Yet, ever and anon, some monarch hurled Aghast and pale, attests its fearful ire. The dungeon'd nations now once more respire The keen and stirring air of liberty. The grant wakes, and finds, surprised, he's free. By Delphi's fountain cave, that ancient choir Resume their song; the Greek astonish'd hears, And the old altar of his worship rears. Sound on! fair sisters; sound your boldest lyre Peal your old harmonies as far from spheres! Unto strange gods we long have bent the knee, The trembling mind, too long and patiently.

AN EPITAPH.

Would you know what religion he had, Be his character thus understood-A dissenter from all that is bad, A consenter to all that is good

NON-RESISTANCE.

For the Liberator. WHITESBORO, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1840. 'Mental Reservations,' et cetera.

liver them. I am not bound to pay the note, and it is by no Jesuitical doctrine of 'mental reservations' that I escape from it. A promise to support a particular form of civil government, in its specific organization or constitution, is of a similar nature, and is expressed in a similar way.* There may be no written promise, in either case, that the condition, on the part of the promiseze, shall be fulfilled, but it is mutually and publicly understood. If the government is not an institution of God! Suppose, if you please, a family wholly ignorant or forgetful of God. Would it be the less true that the children are morally bound to obey all the lawful and proper commands of their parents? And would it be any the less true that God commands such obedience—in other words, that he has instituted parental government? Man's forgetfulness and man's ignorance do not annul the divine law, nor prevent the existing the case; for nobody understands that the Quaker has promised to shoulder his musket in defence of government. You may call this a 'no-government.' wou may call this a 'no-government.' it cases to exist. I cannot suppose you inent theory with a vengeance,' but it is the theory

tend to lay down such a principle. Let it is the common law.

It was on this well-known principle, that our fathers refused to continue their obedience to the against principles which I believe to be wrong, and which I think I see plainly implied in an argument which I which I think I see plainly implied in an argument. British government, when it forfeited its right to command, by its assumptions of despotic power.—
Were they guilty of 'perjury'? You will, perhaps, say so; but, in order to carry the moral convictions of men along with you, it will be necessary to exalt the letters, the parchment, or the articulate sounds of the promise above the spirit, the meaning, and the intent of them. A singular code of ethics for Henry C. Wright to insist upon! 'For your sake, and that of others, may heaven preserve you from it.'—
Which doctrine is it, I pray you, that is 'replete with hypocrisy and blasphemy'—the one that teaches the moral duty of abiding by the mere words, the meral duty of abiding by the mere words, the meral duty of abiding by the mere words, the meaning and intent? or the one which looks through the mere outward symbol, to the high spiritual and moral obligation signified, and commonly understood by it?

The historical fact to which I have alluded, is suf-

The historical fact to which I have alluded, is suf-The historical fact to which I have alluded, is sufficient to prove the common understanding of promises to obey civil government. There were, indeed, those who called our fathers traitors and rebels, for refusing to obey, (and I do not say they were right in resorting to arms,) but those who called them traitors and rebels merely for renouncing their allegiance to the British King, did so, on the ground that he had not perverted the ends of civil government, and therefore had not failed of fulfilling his part of the implied contract. The whole controversy proves that the understanding, on both sides, declarations, for the same reason that the Constitution did not formally repeat these versy proves that the understanding, on both sides of oaths of allegiance, was such as I have described James Madison may be supposed to be a competent witness, on a question of this kind. Let us hear what he says:

'Before any man can be considered as a member of civil society, he must be considered as a subject of the Governor of the universe; and, if a member of the Governor of the universe; and, if a member of civil society, who enters into any subordinate association, must always do it with a reservation of his duty to the general arthority, much more must every man, who becomes a member of any particular civil society, do it with the saving of his allegiance to the Universal socceign. We maintain, therefore, that in matters of religion, no man's right is abridged by the institution of civil society, and that religion is wholly exempt from its cognizance.'

You see, my dear sir, that the doctrine so obnox-You see, my dear sir, that the doctrine so obnoxious to you, and for which I contend, lies at the very foundation of civil and religious freedom. It might suit the purposes of your disquisitions, very well, to make it out that there never was and never can be any religious liberty under any civil government. But the fact that civil governments can and sometimes do consist with religious liberty, is proof postimes and for the purpose of the providence.

I am sorry to see you laboring so strenuously to dissever the social condition and relations of man from the law of his Creator, or (what amounts to nearly the same thing,) denying that governments can 'originate with the people,' and yet be 'ordained of God,' who commanded them to originate or establish them—'to execute justice.' Equally sorry I am to perceive that you should conceive of this itive that your representations of civil government are incorrect—or, at least, that the promise to obey civil government is commonly understood to be limited by our obligations to God; otherwise there could be no degree of religious freedom. And, conse-quently, your charge of 'mental reservation,' in the bad sense of that term, falls to the ground.

It does so, for another reason. If it proves any thing to your purpose, it proves too much. It proves that, in the very nature of things, God never could and never did require any human being to obey another, or to promise to obey him, (which is contrary to known fact.) You insist that a promise to obey human government must be an unlimited promise. When we speak of their being limited promises, you retort that we teach the 'hypocritical, blasphemous,' Jesuitical doctrine of 'mental reservations,' and you 'enter your solemn protest against the sophistry, Jesuitism, impiety and blasphemy' of the argument. Come, then! look at facts. God did require the Israelites to obey Mcses, and Aaron, and Joshua and David, and Solomon. Of course, it was proper for David, and Solomon. Of course, it was proper for them to promise to do this thing which God com-manded them. Well, then—shall it be a limited promise, or unlimited? If you say the former, you have Henry C. Wright's 'solemn protest' entered against the 'sophistry, Jesuitism, impiety and blas-phemy' of the sontiment. If you say the *latter*, then you say that God commanded unlimited obedience to human authority, in the case of the Jews, without any saving of their allegiance to him! But will Henry C. Wright say that? It will do no good to talk of the old and new dispensations, in this case. The three angles of a right angled triangle were equal to two right angles in the days of Moses, as well as ow. Tell me, then, whether the obligation of the Hebrews to obey their rulers included the obligation to worship the golden calf, at the command of Aaron, or to disobey the command of God, in obedience to the command of Saul? And if not, tell me whether there was not a limited obedience required of them; and whether it would have been 'in and blasphemy' in them to have promised such

Before quitting this subject of 'mental reserve slavery worshippers, as he had equal right to do.

The church celled him to account for it, and instead of attempting to show him that he was wrong as answer to my question, whether you desired the legislative abolition of slavery? I felt an assurance that you would answer me that question. To your own question to me, about the support of a President elethed with military newer. I gave an endeated the statement of the property dent clothed with military power, I gave an open and frank answer, expecting equal frankness in reand train answer, expecting equal frankness in return, and little suspecting that my answer would be tortured and twisted by non-resistants into an argument, by means of which they could persuade abolitionists to cast which votes and the state of the cast which votes are little to the cast which were a probability to the cast which were the cas litionists to cast whig votes, under the supposed sanction of my logic, and that they would then turn round and taunt me with being the author of their own mischief.t

"I may indeed be morally obliged to live under and

But I ought not to wender, perhaps, that I am made to sustain the practice of pro-slavery voting: (which the Herald of Freedom and National Anti-Slavery Standard declare to be less mischievous than voting for Birney!)—I perceive, by the Liberator of December I Ith, that I am made, likewise, to theld the records the property bed they are not the property of the pro *Mental Reservations,' et cetera.

To Henry C. Wright:

Dear Sin—By the Liberator of December 4, I perceive that you still persist in charging me with holding the doctrine of 'mental reservations,' which I have so repeatedly disclaimed. Why you do this, I cannot tell, unless it be because you are intent on carrying a point in argument which cannot otherwise be sustained. What is the doctrine of 'mental reservations,' as taught by the Jesuits, and justly abhorred by honest men? It is this—that, in making a promise, a man has a right, under certain circumstances, to make reservations in his own mind, which are not understood to be made by those to whom the promise is pledged, nor by the public whomay hear the promise, and thus decrete the public, or the person or persons to whom the promise is made. I have advocated no such doctrine, either in respect to oaths to support the Constitution, or any thing else. What I wrote, on that subject, if fairly and fully quoted, shows the containing of oaths of allegiance, &c., was, that they were qualified and conditional promises to obey the civil government just so fir, and no farther, than is consistent with our duty to God. Nobody is deceived by such a promise, [or has any right to be deceived,] because this is the public and well-understood condition of the promise. It is as when I give my note of hand, in which I promise to pay a man an hundred dollars. I do it in consideration of the value in goods, which he note says I have received. But, suppose after I have signed the note, in the merchant's counting-room, and have gone out, I send a cartman with an order for the goods, but the merchant refuses to deliver them. I am not bound to pay the note, and it is by no Jesuitical doctrine of 'mental reservations' that I escape from it. A promise to support a particular form of civil government. You assume, in all sits by no Jesuitical doctrine of 'mental reservations' that I escape from it. A promise to support a particular form of civil government. We have a prosticular form

rules by which his family should be governed. And suppose the parchment should not contain any direct allusion to the divine authority and origin of parensame course of reasoning contained in your letter, you might prove that if God's government over the world be not known and acknowledged by its inhabitants, it ceases to exist. I cannot suppose you intend to lay down such a principle. Yet I follow

were ENDOWED with them. You will hear them say that 'to secure those rights, GOVERNMENTS are in-

declarations, for the same reason that the Constitu-tion of the American Anti-Slavery Society did not repeat the Declaration of Sentiments. The thing has already been done, and all that remained was to specify the forms of organization. Yet even there, the object was stated to be—'to establish justice'— 'promote the general welfare,' and 'secure the 'promote the general welfare,' and 'secure the blessings of liberty,'—in other words to 'execute judgment between a man and his neighbor,—the very thing God had commanded to be done. Yet you say—'Not an allusion to the Holy One is in the government, as it is on paper.' Astonishing statement! When the very instrument by which the government was first constituted, contains not less than four distinct repetitions of the divine name, under the several forms of 'nature's God'—our 'Creator'-'Supreme Judge of the world' and 'Di-vine Providence.'

I am sorry to see you laboring so strenuously to ent ry I am to perceive that you should con power as being beyond the moral capabilities of man—which you evidently do, when you dread what you call 'discretionary power'! Pray leave it to antiabolitionists to pretend that the execution of justice is a work too intricate and complex for hu ings to perform! inspiration of the Almighty hath given him under-Yours truly, WILLIAM GOODELL.

-nay, if they had not misrepresented its import-r whig or democrat would have ever thought of drawing an argument from it. They would have discovered no parallel in the case. Van Buren and Harriron are in favor of slavery. But there is no evidence that Birney is in favor of war. Nor did I ever insist, (as is alleged) that I had a right to 'clothe him with military power'—I denied that I did so.

> From the Herald of Freedom Amos Wood Excommunicated.

Our brother Wood has not only been imprisoned in Hopkinton jail, for being 'conscientiously scrupulous,' as a Christian, 'of bearing arms'—but he has been excommunicated by the Rev. Mr. Noyes' church, for being alike 'scrupulous,' as a Christian, of supporting a pro-slavery pulpit. He was a deacon of the South Church. Of his ardent and heavenly-minded piety—his devotedness to the cause of Christ—his exemplary life and conversation, it between the to speek. They are bronge for all the Our brother Wood has not only been impris hoves not us to speak. They are known to all the people of this place, who, however they may des-pise him as the friend of the outcast slave, cannot pise nim as the irrent of the outcast save, or withhold from him the most spotless character. pulpit of his meeting-house was occupied by a slavery minister. The church occupied a posof most inconsistent character on this subject and other moral subjects of the day. Brother Wood, to bear his testimony against that position, absented himself from the South Church meeting, and declin ed paying to support its minister—as he most un-questionably had a right to do, and was bound to, s he felt and believed in regard to anti-slavery, & He attended a little meeting of independent anti-slavery worshippers, as he had equal right to do. The church celled him to account for it, and in-stead of attempting to show him that he was wrong

Change of Fortune. A young Irish woman who had been sentenced to Blackwell's Island for petty had been sentenced to Diacove largery for three months, was yesterday dischargher time having expired. While making preparation who had but just heard of to leave, a gentleman who had but just heard of her whereabouts, came on the Island, with a trunk full of elegant clothing; and what was better, the information that one of her relatives in Ireland had died and bequeathed her the sum of twenty thousand dollars. She left the prison olegantly dressed—and with a purse well filled with cash.—New Era.

obey (so far as I conscientiously can) the civil government under which God places me, whereas it is optional with me whether I will buy the goods. The promises are nevertheless similar in their nature.

I Memorial and Remonstrance on the Religious Rights of Man, written in 1784, at the request of the Baptists in Virginia. To the same effect we might quote the common law.—'The inferior law must give place to the superior—man's laws to God's laws.—'Noyes' Maxims.

If the Corresponding Secretary of the American Anti-Slavary Society, and those who act with him, had not made an industrious use of my alleged logic

Horrible Marders.

She was caught in the room and murdered as summarily as the rest.

Not seeing the negro girl, and resolved to leave no clue to his fearful secret, the monster made a careful search in the rooms, turning over the beds, and scanning every corner narrowly. Convinced that one of the family had escaped, he seems to have gone off without consummating the robbery. The girl did immediately to the nearest neighbors, and communicated what had occurred in her sight and hearing. They repaired to the premises forthwith, and found the melancholy confirmation of her story. The murderer had fled, and the house was burning slowly. The fire was extinguished before it had defaced the bodies, or done much injury to the building. In the morning, among the spectators of the night's bloody fruit, was the individual spoken of by the girl as the actor in the scene. He gave an instant contradiction to her story, and referred to the absence of blood from his clothing as proof of his innocence. He denied also, we learn, having been on the premises for a fortnight. Traces of blood, however, it is said, were found among his whiskers, and he was dotained, till search was made at his house. This resulted, we learn, in the discovery of a suit of his clothing excessively besmeared with blood. He was forthwith apprehended.

Mr. Scott was an old and esteemed resident of the county, and was reputed to be wealthy. The hope of

Mr. Scott was an old and esteemed resident of the Mr. Scott was an old and esteemed resident of the county, and was reputed to be wealthy. The hope of securing his money led to a scheme of murder, as boldly conceived and deliberately executed, as any furnished by the annals of crime. The escape of the girl alone prevented the full execution of the plan. If she had faller, all explanation of the mystery would have been impossible. The house and bodies of the slain would have been consumed together, and the murderer would have possessed in secreity the poor reward of his atrocities, beyond the fear of detection.

DISASTERS AT SEA REPORTED IN THE YEAR 1840 A record of classiers at sea has been kept at the omco of the American Seamen's Friend Society, during the year past, as in former years. Such only have been noted as have resulted in the total loss of the vessel. The greater part of them were wrecked on the coast of the United States, and the most of them were American vessels. The following is the result: Ships and barques. Brigs.

Schooners,	233	
Sloops,	14	
Steamboats,	6	
Class unknown,	81	
Potal.	521	
of these there were lost to		the
r 1839, principally in the m		
orted in this year,	212	
Lost in January,	20	
Februaay,	26	
March,	31	
April,	22	
May,	19	
June,	9	-
July,	15	
August,	17	
September,	14	
October,	44	
November,	34	

By these disasters many lives were lost; 684 have been ascertained, and in regard to many others, the crews were missing, and, in all probability, perished with the vessel. Added to this, 39 vessels have been TI-SLAVERY SOCIETIES. reported as missing during the year, which, in all pro-bability, went to the bottom, with all their crews. These statistics exhibit, in some faint degree, the per-ils of the sea, and teach us, in most emphatic lan-guage, that what we do for sailors should be done quickly.

A Colored Settlement The New-York Sun states that there is in Mercer county, (Ohio) a colony of colored persons. It was founded by a Mr. Augustus Wattles, who some five years ago made a purchase for himself and a few other colored men. His example has been so well followed that there is now taken up by the colony full 24,000 acres. They have haid out a town to be called Carthagena, which is situated at the head waters of the Beaver river, about three miles south of the grand resevoir. The general character of the colonists for honesty and industry is highly spoken of, and it is a gratifying fact, that the use of ardent apirits is strictly prohibited. A good school and a college are established, and some advance made in the cultivation of mulberry trees for the purpose of making A Colored Settlement. The New-York Sun states that wation of mulberry trees for the purpose of making tially regenerated people, who, though favorers of silk. The improvements on their farms and their the cause of freedom, will not deserve to be called its breeds of cattle are all of the best kind—and the neat-friends; for they will need constant and perserving

vicinity of the Eutaw House, during the riot, on the night of the 2d of November last. His recovery may be deemed almost a miracle, when we take into ac-count what he went through. Some idea of his situcount what he went through. Some idea of his situ-ation may be had when we state that five ribs on the right side, and four on the left were broken; the breast very much bruised and injured; thirty-two dif-ferent wounds in the head, one of which fractured the skull; the right jaw bone broken in one place; the sight of the right eye nearly dastroyed by a wound from some sharp instrument, and both ears nearly cut off. It requires a constitution of iron to stand all that, and yet we find Mr. B. in a fair way for actively en-raging in his duties again. We hope and trust that gaging in his duties again. We hope and trust the the very utmost penalty of the law, for their base and cowardly acts.—Baltimore Sun.

The Glovers, brothers, are attaching to their ne ship, the Clarion, the Transversal Propellers, which work under water. The engines will be 70 horse power, and the whole weight of the machinery will not exceed 20 tons.—N. O. Ade.

Quick Work. The National Ægis records the fact, that Mr. Billings, a blacksmith of Leicester, forged 150 horse-shoes in nine successive hours. They were made in a workman-like manner. It is lucky for Mr. Billings that he did not flourish in times of yore. Not even his horse-shoes would have saved him from the penalty of witchcraft.

Result of a Challenge. John McCord has been sentenced in the Boston Municipal Court to six months hard labor in the house of correction of that city, for sending a challenge to the mate of the Caledonia to fight a duel.

A lamentable case of suicide occurred on Sunday in a house at the upper end of St. Charles street. The individual bore the name of Bonjamin Oliver. He pierced his breast with more than twenty dagger wounds, and finding them all ineffectual to take away his life, he cut his throat from ear to ear, with an old penknife. It appears that the suicide was committed Terrible, terrible indeed, are the flings of pov erty .- N. O. Advertiger.

Sudden Death. Mr. Ichabod Condict, a highly re Newark, in an apoplectic fit. He was on his way to this city, and had just entered the railroad ticket-office, when he fell dead on the floor.

George W. Warner, a journeyman printer, of Prov idence, committed suicide, on Sunday last, by cutt his throat with a razor. He was 30 years of age.

The Schoolmaster Wanted. The Richmond Whig states that the census of Virginia, judging from partia returns, will, in all likelihood show full fifty thousand white adults ip that State who cannot read

Mr. Combe, the phrenologist, is preparing to publish a new work, entitled A phrenological visit to the United States. It will consist of three volumes, the first of which is already printed. It will treat largely on the manners, customs, and institutions prevailing in the United States.

The Governor of Virginia, in his annual me mends the abolishment of imprisonment for debt

For sale at the Depository of the Massachusetts

We learn that a series of most atrocious murders was perpetrated by a miscreant in Southampton county, on Monday night. An aged Quaker, of the name of Scott, residing not far from Jerusaleun, his sister, also aged, a little girl, about nine years old, named Pretlow, a negro woman and her child, were successively butchered to further the design of robbery, entertained by their destroyer. Six persons were on the premises at the time—and but one escaped. This was a young negro girl. She relates, we understand, that a man residing in the neighborhood visited the house a little after sanset, and spent the evening by the fireside of Mr. Scott, in conversation with the family. As he was about to quit, he asked Mr. S. to walk with him to the gate, as he had a word to say to him in private, To this the unfortunate man consented.

The girl saw no more of him. A violent struggle was next heard in the kitchen. The murderer, armed with a short, heavy degwood pestle, had seized the negro woman, and was beating out her brains, when the aged sister of Mr. Scott, attracted by the noise, appeared and begged him to desist. Irrevocably bent on his design, he instantly despatched the poor negro, and seizing the old lady, felled her to the floor with a blow of the pestle. A negro boy about nine years old was then killed in the same manner. He next proceeded in search of the little white girl and the young negress. The latter made her escape unobserved. The other child was not so fortunate. She was caught in the room and murdered as summarily as the rest.

Not seeing the negro girl, and resolved to leave no desired the publications shall be problemed to fish the circulation globals the circulating library system is probably the most effectual and least expensive mode of spreading the whole subject before the nation. The publications, that the circulating library system is probably the most effectual and least expensive mode of spreading the most effectual and least expensive mode of spreading the most effectual and least expensive mo

ALL THOSE who wish to make a real comfortable present to their friends on Christmas and New-Year's days, are reminded that the largest assortment of MUFFS may be found at the 'Ludies' Fur Store,'—Prices from 50 cents to 15 dollars each. Ladies and gentlemen, please remember 173 Washington street, nearly opposite the Old South church.

W. M SHUTE, Agent. Dec. 18.

FREE DRY GOODS. CALICOES.

Bleached and unbleached Muslins.

do do Canton Flannel.
Apron Check, and Colored Muslins. Printed and Plain Pongees.
Bleached, unbleached, mixed, and lead colored Kni ting Cotton. Cotton and Linen Table Diaper.

Cotton and Linen Table Diaper.
White Grass Cloth.
Wicking and Cotton Laps.
Fine Linen Thread.
Superfine Bed Ticking, 4-4 wide.
Cotton Pantaloon Stuffs.
Men's and Women's Cotton Hose.
Twilled Muslins.
Also a variety of SILK, LINEN, and WOOLLEN GOODS, Wholesale or Retail.
CHARLES WISE,
North West Cor. of Arch and Fifth sts.
N. B. Persons from a distance, wishing any of the above Goods, can have them sent, by forwarding their order to the subscriber.
Philadelphia, 11 mo. 7, 1840.

Ladies' Fur Store.

CASHMERE Gout-Lynx-Fitch-Jennett-Squir CASHMERE Goal—Lynx—Fiten—Jennett-Squir-rel, Coney and Swans-down trimmings—of all shades and qualities. Also, the same materials in MUFFS of all sizes and prices. Furs manufactured or repaired, at short notice, and by the best workmen. You are respectfully invited to call.

WM. M. SHUTE, Agent, Charles

173 Washington-st. nearly opposite Old South Church Boston, Nov. 6, 1840. 3wis

TI-SLAVERY SOCIETIES. Only, the nations shall be great and free!

THE Seventh Annual Report of the Boston Fe male Anti-Slavery Society, presented Oct. 14, 1840. For sale at the Anti-Slavery office, 25 Corn-hill. Price, 12 1-2 cents single.

This work ought to be in the hands of every abo-

mess and regularity of the whole village excites the pleasure and admiration of travellers.

Mr. Batchelor, the Police Officer. We are gratified to learn that this gentleman has nearly recovered from the very severe wounds and bruises he received in the very severe wounds and bruise he received in the very severe wounds and bruises he received

A. S. JORDAN,

No. 2 Milk Street-1st Store from Washington St. EVERY VARIETY OF SHELL COMBS—HORN COMBS—POCKET-BOOKS—FANCY GOODS AND PERFUMERY.

Combs of every pattern made to order and repaired

A. S. JORDAN. lign of the Original Golden Comb, No. 2 Milk, tree

doors from Washington St., Be cheap Wholesale and Retail Comb, Pocket Book, Fancy Goods and Perfumery tore.

HELL COMBS, Lace, Wrought and plain, of the latest and most fashionable patterns and size:
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and Wood; Fine Ivory Combs; Fancy Tortois
Shell Work; Pocket Books and Wallets, a large vy

riety; Dressing Cases; Jewelry Boxes; Memorandum Books; Waste and Bank do; Sheep and Cal Wallets and Pocket Books; Spectacle Cases; Brushess of all kinds, Fancy Soaps for the Toilet; Fancy Articles, of every description; Card Cases—Shell, Pearl and Ivory, 75 different patterns; Napkin Rings; Parse Clasms; Rayers and Streng; Shaping Roses; Pearl and Ivory, 75 different patterns; Mapkin Rings Porse Clasps; Razors and Straps; Shaving Boxes Hand and Glass Mirrors; Pen and Pocket Knives Silk Purses; Games and Toys; Fancy Stationary Perfumery of all kinds; Fine Cosmetics; Hair Restorative; Church's Tooth Powder; Peruvian do. Combs and Pocket Books made to order, or r

MONTHLY OFFERING.

SUBSCRIBERS for this publication are coming in rapidly. Yesterday thirty were received. One man says: 'We shall obtain many more. ** shall bring up the subject at our next monthly meeting. ing.'
Another correspondent writes: 'I welcomed with thy the first number of the Monthly Offering. I think

it is just what we have needed for some time.'

Another:—' I received the first No. of the Month ly Offering a short time since—have showed it to as many as I could, and find it meets with general appromany as I could, and find it meets with general appromany as I come, and and it meets with general appro-bation. We think it will do more good than the 'Cradle of Libetty,' being so cheap that every one can take it if they wish.' Says another:—'I am much pleased with the Monthly Offering, and have procured four subscribers

in as many different families, who have never taken an anti-slavery periodical. I shall make exertions to It has been favorably noticed in several of the thas been involved in several of the anni-slavery newspapers. The 'true tale,' by Mrs. Chap-man, commenced in the first No. and to be completed in the second, is worth the entire subscription price

The second No. is to be delayed a few days for sub-scribers to come in. 'Now's the day, and now's the

Aour.'

Price 37 1-2 cts. per copy for the year. But to encourage its circulation, four copies will be sent to ane address for one dollar.

J. P. B.

Boston, Aug. 19th.

REMOVAL.

FRANCIS COGGSWELL, A. M., M. D.

(Homeopathetic Physician and Practical Superson,)

HAVING practised his profession eight years, have removed from Taunton to Boston, and taken house 39 Front, near Eliot street.

His Excel cyGov. Morton, Hon. Daniel Webster, Bradford Sunner, Esq. Hon. Rufus Choate, T Several letters, for general perusal, are left a Mr. J. B. Dow's Bookstore, 302 Washington street Sept. 25.

THOMAS JINNINGS.

Practical Surgeon Dentist, 16 Sunner St., (at Dr. Mann's office.)

FILLING, Setting, Extracting and Regulating Teeth. Teeth filled with pure gold, or the celebrated Lithodeon. By the use of this valuable and recently discovered article, thousands of Teeth can be aved, which, for the want thereof, other Denti mpelled to extract.

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Mineral Teeth inserted with provious on gold plate form one to an entire set, in the most perfect and darrable manner. Terms low and all operations war tanted. Mr. J. respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine his practical specimens of plate work and mineral Teeth.

24—ep3m.

NEW WORK.

A SCRIPTURE MANUAL containing four hundred and thirty-five Questions on Theological and moral subjects alphabetically arranged, designed to facilitate the finding of Proof Texts. By Charles Price 69 1.9 etc. girale, 55 (etc. by the state) Simmons. Price 62 1-2 cts. single, 56 cts. by the had dozen, and 50 cts. each by the dozen.

For sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington Street.

New Books,

For sale at the A. S. Office, 25 Cornhill.

REEDOM'S LYRE.—A new Anti-Slavery Hynn REEDOM'S LYRE.—A new Anti-Slavery Hynn Book, compiled with great care, and just from the New-York press. Price 37 1-2 cents.
FREEDOM'S GIFT, or Sentiments of the Free—A collection of original pieces of poetry and prose. Published at Hartford, Ct. Price 50 cents.

Mr. May's Discourse, on the Life and character of Charles Follen—Delivered before the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society in the Martiboro' Chapel, Boston, April 17, 1840. Price 17 cents.

The above are all works of peculiar interest.

NEWBOOK

THE ENVOY from Free Hearts to the Free. Just published by the Pawtucket Juvenilo Anti-Slavery Office, 25 Cornhill. This is the 'Anti-Slavery Token' noticed by M. W. C. in the Liberator of Sept. 18. Price 42cents each or \$4 per dozen. Every abolitionist should be a purchaser.

The ASTI-SLAVERY DEPOSITORY is supplied with a large assortment of anti-slavery publications, whole

a large assertment of anti-slavery publications, wholesale and retail, which we are anxious to exchange for the money. Will our friends send in their orders? North End Book Store.

MOSES A. DOW (of the firm of Dow & Jackson)

M has opened a Bookstore, No. 204 Hanover 8;
where he intends to keep a general assortment of Re
ligious, School, Miscellaneous, Juvenile and Toy
Books. Also, BLANK BOOKS AND STATION. ARY, of every description.

Any Book not on hand, by leaving orders as abore, will be furnished at short notice, and as low as at any other store.

IF Anti-Slavery Books, of all kinds, for sale as above.

Oct 9.

Boarding School for Young Ladies, AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS. BY MR. AND MRS. MACK.

THE Academical Year commences the second Monday in September, and consists of four quarters of eleven weeks each. The vacation at the close of the eleven weeks each. The vacation at the close of the year is five weeks; the others one week each.

Mr. and Mrs. Mack have been engaged in teaching several years, and devote themselves to the parental education of their pupils. They have a house built expressly for the accommodation of about twisty PUPILS, in a pleasant and healthy situation. They are assisted by the best teachers of Music, Drawing, and modern languages, and by assistant teachers who reside in the family.

TERMS.

BOARD—(Due in advance,) for one year, \$150. For one quarter—summer or fall, \$45—winter or spring, \$50.

Turiton, (per quarter) English or Classical branch

Turition, (per quarter) English or Classical branch

Turitox, (per quarter) English or Classical branches, \$15; Instrumental Music, with use of instrument \$20; cultivation of the voice and singing, (teacher Miss Youxa, who boards in the family.) \$5; brawing, \$8; painting in water colors, \$15; teacher, Mr Vautin, from England. Teacher of Italian and French Mr. Lanza, from Italy. Miss Coshina, Assistant Pupil.

D. MACK, Principal.

Cambridge, March 10, 1840. 11cptf.

BOARDING IN NEW YORK.

CENTLEMEN visiting New York, either transient by or for a considerable time, who have no partiality for an atmosphere recking with the fumes of alcohol and tobacco, will find a pleasant, quiet, confortable house during their stay, at the Temperated House 163 Barclay street, near the centre of busines, and within a few minutes' walk of all the Steambat Landings. The location is one of the most desinable in the city; the house new, spacious and commoduents. in the city; the house new, spacious and comments, and the fare, though vegetable, and prepared with a strict regard to Temperance and Health, will be found acceptable, and embracing every variety desired by the undepraved appetite.

Boarding House for Seamen. COLORED SEAMEN'S HOME.

SEAMEN'S HOME SOCIETY, WILLIAM P. POWELL & GEORGE A. BODEL No 61 Cherry, between Rosevelt street and James Slip. Cooks, Stewards and Seamen, who come to this house, will have their choice of ships and the

HATHAWAY

UNION COOKING STOVES, &c. &c. STEPHEN BATES, Nos. 14 and 15 Dock Square,

has fot sale— Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves, Union & Premium Boyce's Experiment Lady's Hill pot, James' Six plate Stoves,

Six pin'e Stoves, Two Fonnel Parlor, do Fire Frames, Oven and Boiler Mouths, Ash pi Doors, Taunton Hollow Ware Cauldrons, New York Parlor Grates, Cast Iron Sinks, elegant Steel Fin Also, an assortment of Doric and Minerva Fire Also, an assortment of Lord Places, improved—the best Stove for burning cost Nov. 20

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PROM THE POST MASTER GENERAL.

Remittances by Mail.— A Postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, 10 pay the subscription of a third person, and frank is etter if written by himself. Agents who remit money should always designate thepersons to whom it is to be credited

THELI PUBLISHE HE ANTI-SLAVE

Oliver Johns To whom all ruletters addressed, ru

The letters addresses, the paper.

TERMS.—\$2 mee; or \$3 00 at The Letters and course the letters and course the letters and course the letters and course the letter than the

Mr. GARRISON, 10, 1840, the peculity, 1840, the peculity of mow under the dittee, consisting of a Jackson, Samura, Edward Quinc WM. LLOYD

VOL. XI. REFUGE (

The Abo MADDEN-B AND T We learn from October last, that from this country of negro emancia and half starved per their oppressors, fit we wealthy, were We are not suduers and betra surprised that the attendance. The charity begin at helics, before given laboring classes i would be glad to their labor would some food in all some food in all spaces.

some food in ab times a day, and American labori get, is probably the Irish people therefore we are ing in Dublin only by that clas objects of suffer an ocean in sear we are surprised free use made of Justice Taney, b meeting, in relat derers, yet to be Supreme Court of Dr. MADDEN, Supreme Court of Dr. MADDEN, so much in the the Dublin Mon 'and in the cour of a number of some time since were put on boar slaves to the Acrew of the vest they were tried where the Doct favor; but the

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